The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF FIVE THOUSAND IN THE LINE—$6,000,000 FOR ARMY CLAIMS COVERED INTO THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative W. A. Wheeler, of New-York, to-day obtained the floor for the Army Appropriation bill. In a brief introduction he rapidly sketched the character of the bill and the nature of the proposed reductions. The two significant features of the bill are the proposed reduction of about 5,000 men of the line, by checking enlistments, and the covering into the Treasury of about $6,000,000 of unexpended balances in the Departments of the Quarter-master General and the Commissary General, and held for the payment of certain claims. The decrease by expiring enlistments and other causes is 10,400 men annually. The bill provides that at the end of the year the actual reduction in the line of the army shall be 5,000 men. Mr. Wheeler maintained that the dependence of the Republic in times of stress was upon its volunteers, and not upon a standing army, which is contrary to the nature of our institutions. The army at present is almost entirely connected with our Indian service. In times like these there is danger of extremes of economy, but he thought that a reduction of 5,000 men could be made without injury to the service. The proportion of the troops in the Territories to the population, including women and children, is as one to ten. He showed that the disposition of the large fund of $6,000,000 is now practically under the control of a few clerks, already overburdened with other duties. This was too much power to place in the hands of two men, and they desired to be relieved of it. The Southern Claims Commission, upon which he proposed to confer the jurisdiction, was a judicial body. Before the bill has been read by sections, it is evident that there will be great opposition to the reduction of the army. The members of the Committee on Military Affairs appear to be opposed to the reduction. Mr. Albright, one of the members of the Military Committee, in a set speech opposed the reduction, and maintained that it would certainly result in injury to the Government. Mr. Albright, in his speech, made known the fact that the Modoc war cost $6,000,000 and 100 lives. Gen. Coburn, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, thought, however, that the army might be somewhat reduced, and many of the troops now in the departments of the East, the Gulf, and the Lakes could be removed. Among the amendments to be proposed is one by Mr. Beck that the mileage system in all departments of the Government shall be abolished.

ARMY DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE WAR.

A statement will be presented in a few days to Congress in answer to a resolution offered by Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, which will show the amount of expenditures by the Government from April, 1861, to September, 1866, for the payment of officers and soldiers of the army. The entire amount in round numbers is $1,094,000,000. This is exclusive of bounties. The same statement will show that the entire amount of suspended accounts against army Paymasters for disbursements during the war is $768,000. Of this amount $300,000 is a total loss, and was made by J. N. Cook, of Cincinnati, and McIntyre, of New-York State. The remainder of the amount is nearly all good, and in due time will be collected and the accounts settled. In comparatively few of the pending cases is any charge of fraud made, the suspensions being due to mistakes in the accounts, and not to any fraudulent defalcations. Considering that this loss arises in the disbursement of over $1,100,000,000, the showing is very remarkable and creditable to the officers of the army who had charge of the disbursements.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The speech on Louisiana affairs, which was expected from Senator Carpenter to-day, was postponed till to-morrow, when, it is now anticipated, the subject will certainly be taken up by the Senate. It is not understood that the President has decided absolutely to withhold the message which he had intended to send to Congress upon Louisiana affairs, but it is altogether probable that he will so decide, if he has not already. No proposition is pending in Congress which involves Congressional action upon the general question of Louisiana matters. With the case of Pinchback the Senate alone has authority to deal. The Louisiana politicians are far from pleased with Pinchback's proceedings relative to his contest, and it has been charged against him that within the last few days he made an arrangement with the Warmoth party to withdraw entirely from the contest. It is exceedingly difficult to predict what may be the final result of his contest, but at the present time it looks as though he would be rejected independently of the legal questions growing out of the status of the Legislature by which he was chosen.

MR. STARKWEATHER, OF CONNECTICUT.

The friends of Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, referring to his published letter to Mr. Wm. S. Huntington, Cashier of the First National Bank, asking for money to aid in his election, give the following explanation: Mr. Huntington was at the time the letter was written Treasurer of the National Republican Congressional Committee, and had charge of the political funds of the Republican Party. They say that the application of Mr. Starkweather had reference to this fund, and that there is no connection whatever between Mr. Starkweather's letters and the so-called "paving ring" that was alluded to in the other letters published at the same time. Mr. Huntington and Mr. Starkweather were warm personal friends before the present Government of the District was organized, which accounts for the familiar tone of the letter.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP-CANAL SURVEYS.

Last Spring the President selected a special commission of three persons, with Gen. Humphries, of the Engineer Department of the army, at the head, to examine all the reports of surveys for a ship-canal connecting the Gulf with the Pacific Ocean, and to report the best plan for the construction of such canal. The commission will meet in a few days and organize for work, with Mr. Frank Smith, of Secretary Robeson's office, as Secretary. The Government survey of all the practicable routes across the Isthmus is completed, and the last of the reports are ready for the public printer. Two engineers of the army will be detailed to assist the commission in making calculations as to the amount of excavation, and in completing other statistical information upon which the recommendation of the Commission will be based. Some months will be required to complete the examination, and the report, when finished, will be submitted by the President to Congress.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The petition of bankers, merchants, and citizens of New-York City relative to specie payments, which was printed in THE TIMES of this morning, was presented in the House by Mr. Potter. A petition of similar import, signed by the same class of business men, will be forwarded from Boston, and presented to Congress. The anti-inflationists in Congress are greatly encouraged by the receipt of petitions of this character, and are quite jubilant on account of this one from New-York.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The action of the House to-day with respect to the public buildings would seem to indicate that it is not the purpose of that body to discontinue work upon any of the public buildings which are in process of construction, but that on the contrary additional appropriation, will be made for the continuance of these works. The Committee on Appropriations reported their bill, which proposes materially to reduce the estimates for public buildings. The chief provisions of that bill are that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make no payments from unexpended balances of appropriations for buildings which have not begun, nor make any contract with respect to any buildings; that the appropriations for the current fiscal year to commence the construction of these buildings shall be covered into the Treasury, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall also have the power, in his discretion, at any time to suspend work upon the buildings already in process of construction. Gen. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, decided to have this bill printed and recommitted to his committee. Here the contest began. Mr. Platt, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, moved to amend the motion so that the bill should be sent to his committee instead of being recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations. The House so ordered by a vote of 157 to 76. There are various views as to the construction which should be placed upon the action of the House. The Committee on Appropriations, and those who voted with them, claim that it is a defeat of the attempt to reduce expenditures on the public buildings, and that the vote shows that sufficient money will be appropriated to continue all buildings now in progress of construction, and possibly to permit the commencement of buildings not yet begun. Gen. Garfield, in a speech of much vigor, urged this view. He showed that there are thirty-five buildings now in process of construction, and that the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury is unable to conduct the construction of all these buildings at one time with judicious economy. The Secretary of the Treasury last year recommended the construction of one building. Congress refused to appropriate for this building, but on the other hand made an appropriation for seventeen additional buildings. Work on fifteen of these additional buildings has not yet been begun. Gen. Garfield maintained that the $42,000,000 which the Secretary of the Treasury says must be provided could not be obtained alone by economy. At the utmost $25,000,000 can be secured from the reduction of estimates. Of this sum $3,000,000 are to be obtained from the Army bill, and $8,000,000 from the estimates for the construction of public buildings, nearly one-half of the entire economy possible in the two bills. The only means to obtain this reduction is to stop the indefinite and unnecessary appropriations, and to postpone whatever appropriations can be delayed without injury to the Government. Notwithstanding Mr. Garfield's protest, his bill, as he puts it, "was whistled out of the House." Mr. Platt, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, speaking for himself, states that in his opinion his committee is opposed to the proposition to commence work on public buildings not yet begun, and that the committee may favor that section of the bill, and that the main reason for the change of committee was a jurisdictional one. The general impression, however, among the representatives is that the vote for the change of committee is practically a vote upon the merits of the bill. This is the opinion of the members of the Committee on Appropriations. The final action of the committee on this bill will doubtless determine the question whether the $42,000,000 which the Secretary of the Treasury says are necessary to conduct the Government shall be obtained from taxation, or in greater part from economy. From the present temper of the House some increase of taxation seems to be more than ever inevitable.

WATCH-DOGS OF THE TREASURY, AND THEIR COST.

The House, on Tuesday, had an illustration of the cost to the Government of some of the professional watch-dogs of the Treasury. Congress last year appropriated $15,000 for the construction of a telegraph line between the several executive departments, the White House, and the Capitol. It was shown to Congress that this telegraph line would greatly facilitate the public business, and that it was a measure of practical economy. However that may be, the line has been constructed, and, if not used, the money expended in its construction would, of course, be wasted. All that is now needed to place the line in complete operation is an operator for each of the departments, involving a very small additional expenditure. The Senate passed a bill for that purpose. When it was reported to the House, Mr. Holman, who is the professional watch-dog of the Treasury on the Democratic side, objected. He was assisted by Mr. Randall, who frequently officiates as lieutenant in that capacity. By their united efforts a series of dilatory motions was made, and the yeas and nays were constantly ordered, so that two full hours were occupied in filibustering against the bill, which finally passed. The current expenses of the House, at a law estimate, are about $12,000 daily. As half the day was occupied in obstructing the bill, Messrs. Holman and Randall's overzealous watchfulness cost the neat little sum of $6.000.

EDUCATING A SENATOR ELECT.

The Democratic United States Senator elect, Withers, from Virginia, should have acquired a very considerable knowledge of parliamentary law and practice by the time he takes his seat in March, 1875. He is, as is well known, a country physician, without any political education or experience, or any further qualifications for the office which the once proud old Dominion has conferred upon him than the activity of his attempts to dismember the Union. At present he holds the office of Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and is *ex officio* presiding officer of the Senate of that State. The suggestion having been made that Withers should resign the office he holds to take his seat immediately in the United States Senate, his friends and the newspapers of his party insist that he remain for a time in his present position, and very frankly assign as the reason therefor that he will be enabled to attain some knowledge of parliamentary business. This admission is received with much disgust by Democrats here, who are compelled, however, to acknowledge its justice.

THE STATE FINANCES.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

DEFICIT IN THE SINKING FUND OF TEN MILLIONS—THE MONEY USED FOR CURRENT EXPENSES BY DIRECTION OF THE LEGISLATURES OF SEVERAL YEARS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1874.

To the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Controller in regard to the sinking funds set apart by the Constitution, and sacredly pledged to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the State debts. I cannot too strongly commend the facts and suggestions contained in this communication to your attention. They concern the proper administration of the Financial Department of the Government and the preservation of the good faith of the State toward the public creditors. I have referred to this subject in both my messages to the Legislature, and more particularly in the one which I had the honor to make to you at the commencement of your present session. In the financial statement presented to me when I was preparing it, the aggregate amount of the several sinking funds was set down, $15,594,901 05. On inquiring in what manner the funds had been set apart as required by the Constitution, I found that nearly two-thirds of the amount existed only on paper, and that the moneys belonging to them had been used in defraying the current expenses of the Government in direct violation of the constitutional requirement and of the plighted faith of the State. The communication of the Controller explains the manner in which this failure to fulfill a high constitutional obligation has been caused, and points out the only mode in which the obligation can now be complied with. I do not doubt that it is his duty, under the higher law of the Constitution, to invest all moneys raised by taxation for these funds as rapidly as they come into his hands, instead of expending them to meet legislative appropriations, and to leave the latter unpaid until other means are provided for them. In my first annual message, I assumed that, as sinking funds were in their nature a solemn pledge of faith to creditors for the payment of debts due them, to borrow money on the credit of those funds for other purposes, to make them subject to any other pledge, or make even a temporary use of the moneys or securities of which they consisted, was a clear violation of the pledge originally given. Further reflection has confirmed my confidence in the correctness of this conclusion. Some years ago there were uninvested moneys belonging to the capital of the general fund debt sinking fund, and these moneys were used to meet current expenditures. Since that time the Legislature, in repeated instances, authorized the Controller to invest surplus moneys belonging to the capital of the sinking funds in taxes thereafter to be collected, and to apply these moneys to meet appropriations made by the same act. An investment in a tax does not convey a very definite conception of the financial measure intended in plain terms. It is an expenditure of money to be replaced at a future time by taxation, but, in point of fact, when the authority to invest was given to the Controller in the instances referred to, there were no surplus moneys in existence to be invested or expended, and the result has been that the principal of the Sinking Fund has been invaded and consumed, as already stated. The largest deficiency is in the Sinking Fund of the county debt. This debt was contracted under section 11 of title 7 of the Constitution. The Sinking Fund to extinguish it was created by chapter 325 of the laws of 1865, and the money provided for it became, by virtue of the section referred to, applicable to the repayment of the debt, and "to no other purpose whatever." Like the Sinking Funds of the General and Canal Fund debts, it is inviolable, and can only be invaded and consumed through an infraction of the constitutional requirement. The act (chapter 448 of the laws of 1867,) amending that of 1865, requires the Controller to invest the proceeds of the annual tax authorized to be levied for this Sinking Fund from time to time, as it can be judiciously done on the bonds authorized to be issued under that act, or in any of the stocks issued by this State or the United States. The requirements of the Constitution setting apart the sinking funds for the payment of the State debts, and the requirements of the law in regard to the county debt and sinking debt, are in accord, and a failure to make the investment prescribed by the latter would involve a violation of both. I make the suggestions with entire confidence in your earnestness to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain inviolate the faith of the State, and to relieve the Financial Department of all embarrassment in meeting public obligations, both of an ordinary and an extraordinary character.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTROLLER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1874.

To his Excellency John A. Dix, Governor:

I called the attention of the Legislature to my annual report, submitted at the beginning of the present session, to the general fund and bounty lists of the State, and the condition of the sinking fund intended for their payment at maturity, for the creation of which provision is made in the Constitution of the State. I deem it a matter of so grave importance to the proper administration of the Financial Department of the Government of the State, as to justify me in alluding to the subject more in detail in this special communication to you. The general fund debt now outstanding amounted on the 1st day of January, 1874, to $3,988,526 40, payable as follows: On demand, $30,443 76; July 1, 1875, $900,000; July 1, 1878, $800,000; at pleasure, $2,258,082 63. The bounty debt, at the same date, amounted to $20,815,000, payable April 7, 1877. The general fund and bounty debt amounts in the aggregate to $24,803,526 40. Provision was made for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the general fund debt in the second section of the seventh article of the State Constitution, which provides that "The principal and interest of the said sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to the payment of said debt." The whole amount required to take up and cancel said general fund debt has been contributed and paid into the Treasury under said section and article of the Constitution, but the moneys so contributed for the establishment of this sinking fund have been diverted from their legitimate purpose and expended in payment of appropriations made by the Legislature, nominally, in anticipation of taxes from year to year, and the same cannot be invested until such taxes are paid into the Treasury. The bounty debt was created to meet certain expenses of this State incurred in the suppression of the late rebellion, in pursuance of chapter 325 of the laws of 1865, under the authority contained in the eleventh section of the seventh article of the Constitution of the State, which is in the following words: "In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war, but the arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purposes for which it is raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever."

There has been assessed, and should have been paid into the Treasury at the present time to the credit of the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, the sum of $9,790,072 24. There is, in point of fact, invested at this time to its credit, and now in the custody of the Controller, the sum of $2,772,444 09, of which amount $2,220,200 were invested during the year 1873, leaving a balance to be invested, when the same is received into the Treasury from taxes assessed and not yet paid, as of Jan. 1, 1874, of $7,017,628 15 Add to this the amount due the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund already paid into the Treasury, and expended in anticipation of the taxes as above stated, $3,988,526, making the total amount due to these sinking funds and not yet invested, $11,006,154 55. Although this large amount stands as a deficiency in these sinking funds, it is largely made up of unpaid taxes, as will appear below. The appropriations made by the Legislature had, so far, exceeded the revenues of the State from year to year, and so far trespassed upon the money which should have been invested in these sinking funds, that a tax of three and a half mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the property of the State, amounting to over $7,000,000, was authorized by the Legislature of 1872 to meet the deficiencies then found to exist in the Treasury. Four million seven hundred thousand dollars thereof was for the General Fund deficiency, and $2,600,000 for deficiencies in the Canal Fund. The latter sum has been paid over by the Controller to the Canal Department in full. Four million six hundred thousand dollars of said three and one-half mill tax yet remains uncollected, principally from the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester, Schuyler, Wayne, and Ontario, and, when paid, will be placed to the credit of said Sinking Funds, to wit, $4,600.000. There is yet unpaid of the general tax for the same year $1,500,000. There has been anticipated and used in payment of appropriations for the new Capitol, asylums, &c., of the tax authorized in 1873, $1,500,000. Cash in bank Dec. 1, 1873, $1,900,000; deficiency yet existing in the Treasury, which must be made good by taxation, $1,500,000, making a total of $11,000,000. This sum of $11,000,000 should have been raised, paid into the Treasury, and invested into bonds of the United States or State of New-York, for the sinking fund, as required by the Constitution and the laws under which such debts were authorized to be created, but a large portion of it has been diverted and used to pay extraordinary appropriations made by the Legislature, and a still larger portion is provided for in the deficiency tax and other taxes, which will not be collected and reach the Treasury within a year from the present time. In addition to the amount already authorized as above stated, there will be contributed to the bounty debt sinking fund from the two-mill tax levied annually for four years, from 1873 to 1876, both inclusive, a sum which will be ample to provide for the redemption of the debt at maturity, if no further inroads are made upon these funds. But it should be borne in mind that the proceeds of the tax levy for 1876 will not reach the Treasury under existing laws until after April 7, 1877, when the bounty debt matures. Provision should, therefore, be made in advance to meet this contingency. In view of the present condition of the Treasury as set forth in this statement, and of the large appropriations heretofore made and paid in anticipation of the receipt of taxes levied to meet them, which has brought great embarrassment to this department, it is submitted whether it is not the imperative duty of the Legislature to provide means to pay appropriations as they may be authorized without further encroachment upon the sinking funds constitutionally devoted to the redemption of the State debt. Such a diversion is in direct violation of the Constitution and if the policy of investing these sinking funds in unpaid taxes is continued from year to year the Finance Department will be constantly embarrassed, and when the debt matures in 1877, the money will not be in the Treasury, for the reason that, as at present, a large amount will be used to pay appropriations in anticipation of taxes which cannot be made available until about a year after the debt falls due. In view of these facts I shall regard it as my duty to obey the mandate of the Constitution, and invest the proceeds of taxes and other sums due the sinking funds as rapidly as they reach the Treasury in the securities as authorized by law. All the facts presented in this communication are substantially given in my recent annual report. I think it advisable to repeat them in this condensed form, to the end that they may be submitted to the Legislature, should it seem to you to be proper, accompanied by such suggestions as you may think it expedient to make in relation thereto.

(Signed,) NELSON K. HOPKINS Controller.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAYORALTY.

INDORSEMENT OF M'CLURE BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—A BOLT PROBABLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The Mayoralty question causes great excitement among politicians and others. The indorsement of Col. A. K. McClure by the Democratic Convention is antagonistic to the wishes of the majority of Democrats, and there will be a bolt. It is understood that the Democrats will hold a meeting on Monday, and probably nominate Ex-Mayor Fox. There will be a meeting to indorse Col. McClure on Saturday night. What action the reformers will take is not known.

Col. McClure sent the following telegram from Harrisburg, which was read in the convention:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1874.—Will accept if nominated as Citizens' candidate without partisan embarrassment. I see Tatham runs as tender to Stokeley. All the better.

A. K. McCLURE.

Of this action of the convention the *Bulletin* says: "The Democratic Convention, in its despair, broke up this morning without making a nomination. It passed a resolution commending Mr. McClure to the tender mercies of the 'Citizens' Constitutional Party,' which has already taken up Mr. Tatham. The genuine straight-out Democrats are thoroughly disgusted, the party is demoralized and divided, and out of the hopeless muddle will come victory for good government under the honest hand of William S. Stokley."

The *North American* (Democratic) says of the general situation: "With no intention to speak disrespectfully of reformers, it is entirely demonstrable that if they cannot execute better than they plan, the people ought not to trust them at all. Theory is delightful when one has ample leisure to survey it. But it cannot transact public business. Conducted in strict accordance with theory, our Government would soon come to a dead halt. At this time the public prefer facts to theory, even though some of the facts are not to their mind. All things, government as well as lesser things, are tried by average results. And no man in Philadelphia or elsewhere can fairly state the result of our City Government without showing that it is considerably above the average excellence enjoyed by the large cities of the country. So far as security to person and property is concerned, our rank is far above New-York, even under its reform Government. As to the finances, if the New-York press is to be believed, that City is behind us. And while this favorable exhibit does not release us from the obligation to improve, it does offer the strongest inducements to hold fast to the good we have and make it as much better as we can. Change is not necessarily, or even generally, reform. It responds to restlessness and discontent as often as to anything higher. And it behooves the people to remember that the status of a reformer is not determined by what he says to-day, but upon the average of his life, public and private. Words are dog cheap. The general tenor of a life-work, whether it be good or evil, arbitrarily assigns every man to his place in the moral universe, and by this test his utterances must be tried."

TRICHINA POISONING.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28.—It is reported that seven persons are lying at the point of death at Aurora, Ind., from having eaten fresh pork with trichina in it. Two weeks ago Mrs. Henry Trainer had two hogs killed for family use. A few days after eating of the meat Mrs. Trainer and one of her children were attacked with what appeared to be typhoid fever. Mrs. Benter, the wife of a German minister, visited her, and, with two of her children, partook of the meat, and in a few days were attacked with the same symptoms, which attracted the attention of physicians, and upon an examination of the pork, found it literally alive with trichina. At this writing Mrs. Trainer and three children and Mrs. Benter and two children are not expected to live.

THE BREAK ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINDSOR, Ontario, Jan. 28.—Superintendent Muir reports that the track of the Great Western Railway, which was badly damaged by the freshet, will be repaired by to-night, and trains will pass through to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Gen. Binford, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Richmond, Va., and President of the Superintendents' Department of the National Teachers' Association, has called a meeting in this city of school Superintendents of the various States, to be held on the 29th and 30th instant. The call is in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting of the National Association at Elmira, in August last. The purpose of the meeting is to arrange a plan for the presentation of the educational system of the United States at the centennial celebration of 1876. Important educational matters will be brought before the meeting, among them the Educational Land Grant bill and the National University scheme. An address is expected from Superintendent Philbrick, of Boston, on education in foreign cities in comparison with education in American cities. President White, of Cornell, will make an address on the subject of the National University in the District of Columbia, and he is expected to make some reply to the speech of President Eliot, of Harvard, in opposition to the university scheme.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A SEARCH FOR PAPERS IN THE LOUISIANA CASE.

An exciting but harmless feature was added to the Louisiana complications to-day by a New-Orleans detective, James L. Smith, who made affidavit that, on his information and belief, the official documents belonging to the State of Louisiana, which had been stolen, were in possession of R. H. Marr, a prominent lawyer of New-Orleans, who has been here for some months past as counsel for McEnery, who claims to have been elected Governor of Louisiana, and also associated with Mr. Albert C. Janin as delegates of the People's Convention. The detective obtaining a search warrant from the public court, and calling to his assistance two of the Washington detectives, proceeded to Marr's head-quarters, and made known the object of the visit, which was to procure the returns, tally-lists, &c., of the election held in Louisiana, Nov. 4, 1872, which had already been before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Smith had been employed for the service by the head of the New-Orleans detective force in the service of the Kellogg Government, and represented that these documents belonged to the State. Mr. Marr was indignant at the visit, but gave the detectives ample opportunity for the search. They found but few papers, and those for the most part were of a private character. The business was conducted gently, but with good humor, and the auxiliary detectives expressed themselves satisfied. The documents were not in Mr. Marr's possession. He had never even seen them. The detectives were invited to pursue their investigations further, but with no better success than previously. About this time Col. Sheriden, who contests Mr. Pinchback's seat in the House of Representatives made his appearance, and with much good humor invited the detectives to take a drink in his room, which was accepted. Ex-Gov. Warmoth was also discovered in his lodging in the same house, and Mr. McEnery was disturbed in his quiet on the same premises. The excitement was of short duration, but the search and its attendant circumstances and fruitless results afford a theme of pleasant conversation among Louisianians of all parties.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Walter Allison and Richard K. Betts, of Philadelphia, accompanied by Senator Cameron and Representatives O'Neill and Myers, called on the President this morning, and presented him with a copy of the memorial adopted by the Carpenter's Company of the City and County of Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1873 in relation to the Centennial celebration. This memorial represents that the near approach of the 100th anniversary of the nation renders it befitting that the survivors of those who freely offered Carpenter's Hall to the Continental Congress, when even the time-honored State House was closed against them, should commemorate the nation's advent at that place. Therefore it is

Resolved, That Congress be invited to assemble in Carpenter's Hall on the 5th day of the ninth month, 1874, the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the first American Congress, and that such ceremonies take place as they, in their wisdom, shall deem best.

To the copy of the memorial given to the President was appended an invitation to him and his Cabinet to be present on that occasion. The President said it would give him great pleasure to attend and that he would lay the invitation before the Cabinet. A copy of the memorial was to-day presented to the Senate by Senator Cameron, and by Representative Myers to the House of Representatives where it was referred to the Centennial Committee.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency agreed to bring in a private bill allowing banks issuing gold notes to issue to the extent of eighty per cent. of the bond deposits with the United States Treasurer, instead of incorporating the same in a section of the General Banking bill. The Committee of Ways and Means had another consultation to-day on the subject of the currency, and will resume it at a future meeting.

FIGHT BETWEEN MEXICANS AND INDIANS.

The War Department has information relative to the recent fight at Newtown, about eighteen miles from Fort Clark, Texas, between Mexicans and Indians. The fight occurred on the 9th inst., lasting from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Early in the morning the Indians discovered and gave chase to a Mexican boy. The citizens of Newtown, consisting of about forty Mexicans, under arms, started after the Indians, and struck them about a mile and a half from the town. The Indians took a position in the ravine, killing two horses for breastworks. At the close of the day nine Indians and a squaw were killed. Two Mexicans were slightly wounded. The Mexicans think the Indians were Comanches from the reservation, as they were entirely strange, and were evidently lost, not knowing the country well enough to make their escape.

TROOPS FIRED ON BY INDIANS.

The War Department has reports from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, of the firing into a detachment of troops of Company C, Twentieth Infantry, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of Dec. 27, while camped for the night at Deep Red Creek. The firing party were Comanches. The fire was promptly returned, and the Indians were driven off. At daylight a blanket issued by the bureau was picked up. This is the first instance the commanding officer at Fort Sill knows of the Indians molesting the troops from that post on the Indian reservation.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

General Hardee, United States Army, and Gen. Milroy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, were heard by the House Military Committee to-day, with reference to the general subject of the reduction of the army.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. J. G. SAVILLE.

This being the anniversary of the destruction of the National Theatre by fire, Mr. J. G. Saville, the manager of the new edifice as well as the old one, was tendered a complimentary benefit by leading citizens of Washington to-night, and was honored by a crowded house. Mr. E. A. Sothern was one of the volunteers on the occasion.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The popular feeling is clearly expressed that, whatever form economy may take in Congress, the signal service should not be crippled in any way, and that liberal appropriations should be made for its uses.

A SON OF AN INDIAN CHIEF KILLED IN TEXAS.

A letter from Cheyenne Camp, Indian Territory, dated 19th instant, mentions that a son of Lone Wolf was recently killed while raiding in Texas. This news occasioned much excitement among the Kiowas. Lone Wolf showed his grief by cutting himself frightfully with a knife. He killed his horses and burned his wagon and lodge with all his effects. Some of the Kiowas talk of going to Texas to avenge the death of Lone Wolf's son when the grass comes. Reports have been received of their having killed a white man between Camp Supply and the Cheyenne Agency, burning his body to prevent detection. In the latter part of December buffaloes were reported as plentiful and the Indians successful in hunting them.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: To be Indian Inspectors, James W. Daniels, of Minnesota, and J. C. O'Connor, of New-York; to be Postmasters, James W. Glover, at Oxford, N. Y.; B. W. Williams, at Rome, N. Y.; Alexander Campbell, at Watertown, N. Y.; James O. Leach, at Ballston, N. Y.; Fielding Lowry, at Dayton, Ohio; Wm. H. Londermilk, at Cumberland, Md.; Lieut. Commander J. C. Watson, to be Commander; Master Thos. N. Lee, to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. C. Moore, to be Master, and P. U. Rixey, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy; Second Lieut. J. W. Morrison, to be First Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day further considered the Naval Appropriation bill and heard Capt. Jeffers, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in regard to items for that branch of the service. Very little change will be made in the bill as it came from the House, and the action of the latter body in cutting down appropriations for the civil establishment of all the various navy-yards forty per cent. below last year's figures, will be sustained by the Senate Committee.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Horace E. Millan is ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Station; Lieut. Frank K. Curtis is ordered to the receiving ship Independence; Chief Engineer L. W. Wooster is detached from the Powhatan, and ordered to the Shawmut.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The subject of economy in expenditures for public buildings engaged the attention of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to-day. While the committee are unanimous that economy should be exercised, they oppose the indiscriminate covering into the Treasury of all unexpended balances for this service, as contemplated by the Appropriation Committee. They advocate that on buildings, where the Government interests are subserved, work should not cease, and that all buildings for which contracts have been entered into should be completed. The bill of the Committee on Appropriations, if passed, would have stopped work on seventeen public buildings.

A CHIROPODIST'S CLAIM.

Among the many petitions presented to Congress is that of Dr. Zacharie, praying for compensation for his professional services as a chiropodist, rendered in operating on the feet of soldiers of the Union Army, during the late war, in the sum of $46,000. The claim is supported by the testimony of Federal officers.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

A petition signed by from thirty to forty Senators, and from eighty to one hundred Representatives, is addressed to the Southern Claims Commission, requesting them to make a report additional to the one recently submitted, which would include a thousand claims already adjusted. The purpose is to give Congress an opportunity of acting on these claims during the present session.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL PROJECT.

A board of engineer officers, consisting of Col. Barnard and Majors Gilmore, Craighill, and Weitzel, has been constituted to examine into and report upon the James River and Kanawha Canal project. Mr. J. B. H. Lathrobe, of Baltimore, is associated with the board in discharging this duty. The board will convene in Richmond on Feb. 4. Lieut. Thomas Twitle will act as recorder.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,053,713; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,195,000; coin, $86,894,426, including coin certificates, $45,488,200; outstanding legal tenders, $381,742,237.

EVENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The House during the evening session progressed as far as the 255th page, to the end of the Judiciary act, and adjourned at 9:15.

DEATH OF EX-JUDGE THOMPSON.

HE EXPIRES SUDDENLY IN COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Ex-Chief Justice James Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, fell dead in the Supreme Court room, this morning. The deceased was arguing before the Supreme Court in banc, in a case of tax titles, and had just closed his speech. He had spoken but about five minutes. The opposing lawyer had said that Judge Elwell was a better Judge on tax titles than he. Here he made a remark that it was amusing that the opposite counsel should remark this, and then went on to refer to the fact that that decision was not made by himself.

Judge Thompson was going on with his argument, and was leaning over the table, when he dropped down, and in five minutes ceased to live. The court immediately adjourned.

James Thompson was born in Middlesex, Berks County, Penn., Oct. 1, 1806. He received a good education, and, after leaving school, entered a printing office for the purpose of learning type-setting. He commenced the study of law, and in 1828 he was admitted to the Bar. His talent and energy speedily gained him a good practice, and turning his attention to politics he was three times elected to the Legislature, in 1832, 1833, and 1834. During his last term he was Speaker of the House, and made a very excellent impression as a presiding officer by his knowledge of parliamentary rules, and his firmness and impartiality. In 1836 he was a Presidential Elector, and for six years he sat in the District Court as presiding Judge. In 1845 he was elected to Congress, and served until 1851. He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for fifteen years, in 1857, and was the Democratic candidate for re-election in October, 1872, but was defeated. During the latter part of his term he was Chief Justice.

Judge Thompson was always a popular man with his party, and upon more than one occasion he was suggested as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, but was not accepted by the nominating conventions. Personally he was an amiable and worthy gentleman, and a favorite in society and among the members of the Bar.

A meeting of the members of the Bar has been called for to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock, to take action in reference to the death of Judge Thompson.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Dr. Joseph Pancoast, of Jefferson College, accompanied by Dr. Allen, of Pennsylvania University, and several other eminent medical men, and an embalmer, will leave here to-morrow morning for Mount Airy, N. C., for the purpose of holding a post mortem upon the bodies of the Siamese twins. The doctors state they do not believe decomposition has advanced far enough to prevent a successful autopsy. The party expect to arrive at their destination by Saturday, when the post mortem will immediately be made. Dr. Hollingsworth, who is still indisposed, will remain here until convalescent.

MARINE DISASTERS REPORTED AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 28.—The steamer Alpha sailed for Bermuda and St. Thomas last night. The steamers Canadian, for Baltimore, and Chase, for Portland, sailed this afternoon. The wreck of the English ship Saladin was sold in Yarmouth yesterday for $4,000. The material brought $875. There was a fearful gale with intensely cold weather on the western coast of this province on Sunday and Monday. The schooner Osceola is a total loss at Tucket Island, and the schooner Dot is ashore in the same vicinity. It has been raining heavily here all day.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MASS-MEETING ON BLACKHEATH—ADDRESS OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The mass-meeting on Blackheath to-day was not so large as was expected, on account of a heavy fog and drizzling rain. Mr. Gladstone, however, was on the ground at the appointed time, and delivered an address. He admitted Parliament had been dissolved because the Government felt that their power was ebbing. He sharply attacked Mr. Disraeli for seeking to divert the attention of the people from domestic to foreign politics. The real issue before the country was finance. The measures now proposed by the Government were eminently practicable. They wanted to reduce and reform local taxation and abolish the income tax, intending to relieve the consumer by means of the existing surplus. The readjustment of taxation and economy in the admininistion of the revenues were dwelt upon by the speaker at great length. The necessity for economy, which the Conservatives never practiced, was unfavorable to the Conservative reaction. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone proposed as a watchword for the party "Liberal Union." If the Liberals were not united they would suffer a disgraceful defeat; if dissensions occurred he would refuse to continue to lead the party.

The Parliamentary election in Greenwich will be held on the 3d of February.

MR. BRIGHT'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The address of Mr. Bright to his constituents is published. It is brief, possesses no special features, and fully concurs in the policy announced by Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Bright will appear before his constituents, at Birmingham, on Saturday next, and present his views on the situation at length.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—In the Tichborne case to-day Mr. Hawkins concluded his summing up for the prosecution with a passionate vindication of Lady Radcliffe, who, he declared, had never been soiled by the filthy, blighting, unholy, and unnatural touch of the defendant.

SPAIN.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF SANTANDER DENIED.

BAYONNE, Jan. 28.—The report that the Carlists have captured Santander is denied. It is now reported, through Carlist sources, that the corporation is negotiating to raise 2,000,000 pesetas, which the Royalists demand as their price for abstaining from the bombardment of the city.

A NEW STEAM-BOAT BILL.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL INTRODUCED BY GEN. NEGLEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Steam-boat bill introduced in the House by Gen. Negley last Winter, has been for the last two or three weeks in the hands of the Subcommittee on Commerce, of which he is Chairman. The subcommittee have just finished work upon it. The changes made in the bill were partly made on the suggestions of steamboat owners, and partly from the practical knowledge of members of the committee on the subject of the bill. Many of the alterations are merely in the phraseology. Section 4 of the bill, which provided that except on ferry-boats no loose hay, (unless for feeding stock on board,) no loose cotton, or loose hemp, camphene, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal-oil, crude petroleum, or other explosive burning fluid should be carried as freight on any steamer carrying passengers, now contains the following: "Except where there is no other public means of conveyance, and in such cases its transportation shall be under such rules and regulations as the Board of Supervisors or Directors may prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury." In the same section, immediately following the lines describing the regulations for carrying refined petroleum, is the following amendment: "And no product of petroleum shall be used on any steam vessel for illuminating purposes that will ignite at a lower temperature than 150° Fahrenheit." Section 10, which contains the requirements for steering vessels carrying passengers, has the following addition: "And on all steamers the steering apparatus shall be so arranged, when operated by a steering wheel, that the top or upper side of the wheel shall be moved in the direction toward which the course of the steamer is to be changed."

From section 39, relating to the allowances for pressure in the boilers, the following is eliminated: "And if, in addition to the double riveting of such seams, the rivet holes are fairly drilled, instead of punched, an addition of twenty-five per centum to the working pressure for single riveting may be allowed." One hundred and twenty pounds pressure per square inch is the maximum permitted for boilers made of iron, and 130 for boilers made of steel. The part of section 41 relating to the right and duty of Inspectors to examine every foreign ocean-going vessel which leaves our ports is stricken out. In section 46, where the requirement of signal lights upon steamers, with or without tows, is made, the following is added: "Any steam vessel with fixed lights, under way, seeing the lights of another vessel approaching, where her own lights cannot be seen, shall exhibit or wave a white light until such vessel has passed." This same addition is put in the regulations for the carrying of signal lights by sailing vessels. Section 49 requires the sailing master to give a bond for the forfeit of $100 in case of carrying an excess of passengers or neglecting to keep a proper list of their names.

Section 60 raises the price of every certificate granted by the Inspectors to each Captain, chief engineer, and first-class pilot from $5 to $8, and each renewal from $3 to $4. It is provided in the bill that "all fog-horns required by the provisions of this act shall be such as can be heard at a distance of at least one and a half miles in still weather."

The above are all the important changes in the bill, as made by the subcommittee. It is yet to be considered by the whole Committee on Commerce, but Gen. Negley says no essential changes will be made, as the matter was especially intrusted to the subcommittee.

The bill, it will be remembered, passed the House and a Conference Committee during the last days of the session, but its final passage was not reached, in the Senate on account of the delay caused by the objections of Senator Conkling to several provisions of the bill. But its author is now confident that it will be carried through both Houses of Congress, as he says the objections to the bill have been removed by the careful and judicious corrections of the subcommittee. It is to be reported to the House in a few days.

THE BUFFALO BOARD OF TRADE AND THE CANALS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—The Board of Trade, at a meeting on 'Change to-day, reaffirmed its policy in relation to the Erie Canal, adopted in 1872, as follows: Complete the Erie and Oswego Canals according to the original policy of the amendment to the Constitution of 1854, and carry out the laws enacted for that purpose by removing the trench walls and all other obstructions, so as to make the canal full seventy feet wide and seven feet deep from Buffalo and Oswego to Albany, and complete double locks as per contract west of Syracuse. The board also asked the Legislature to pass the Funding bill recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City, in order to put the funds in proper shape to improve the canal, and make it practically a free canal, or as near so as possible.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 28.

SENATE.

Among the petitions presented was one from persons in New-York, asking modification of the laws governing masters and seamen in the merchant service. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, in submitting the petition, said the subject needed attention for the improvement of the service. He remembered the time when good and respectable young men shipped, and there was no such thing as cruelty to seamen. He hoped the matter would receive the serious attention of the Committee on Commerce, to whom it was referred. Also, one of soldiers in the late war, stating their belief that they are entitled to 160 acres of land, and asking the appointment of a special committee to investigate as to the working of the existing laws touching the subject.

SALARIES OF CONSULS.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the Diplomatic and Consular Systems act of Aug. 18, 1856. The bill is one drafted by the State Department, proposing to revise the salaries of many of the United States Consuls and Consuls General throughout the world. The salaries provided for the more prominent are as follows: Consuls General—At London, $7,000; Paris, $7,000; Calcutta, $5,000; Montreal, $4,000; Cairo, $4,000; Havana, $6,000; Rio de Janerio, $6,000; Kanagawa, $5,000; Shanghai, $6,000; Vienna, $4,000; Berlin, Frankfort, Rome, and Constantinople, $3,000 each. Consuls—At Liverpool, $6,000; Hong Kong, $4,000; Manchester and Havre, $3,000 each. All the others have smaller salaries than the amounts above named, but have also fees.

ASSISTANCE TO CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, introduced a bill to provide assistance to Circuit Judges in certain cases. It authorizes the employment of a secretary, at a salary not exceeding $2,500, to assist any Federal Judge who, by reason of physical infirmity, is unable, in the opinion of the Attorney General, to perform his judicial duties without such assistance.

PENSION BILL FOR 1812.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill providing for paying each surviving officer or non-commissioned officer who served two years during the War of 1812 the amount of his full pay not exceeding that of Captain, from the —— day of ——, in the year 18—, during his natural life. For less than six months' service a proportionate annuity is to be paid; and if, in either case, the officer shall have died after the time specified for the annuity pay to commence, the same shall be paid to his widow or children.

RELIEF OF MARCUS OTTERBOURG.

The bill for the relief of Marcus Otterbourg, late Consul of the United States at the City of Mexico and Minister to the Republic of Mexico, was, after some discussion, passed by a vote of 25 to 19. The bill makes an appropriation to pay Mr. Otterbourg the salary of Minister while acting as such at the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. EDMUNDS entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said it should be remembered that Mr. Otterbourg was nominated one day for the position and also immediately rejected by the Senate.

THE SPECIE PAYMENTS DEBATE.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee declaring it to be the duty of Congress at the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledges made in the act of March 16, 1869, for the practical redemption of United States notes in coin.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said the people of the United States, in their financial condition, had arrived at a point where roads forked, and the question was whether they would take the path to the right, or that to the left. He briefly reviewed the financial policy of the Government, and argued that the Legal Tender act was a war measure, and should not be continued now in times of peace. A standard of values should be declared by basing all currency on the gold standard, and he had no doubt the people of this country would cheerfully make sacrifices to deliver themselves from the evils of paper currency under which they had labored for the past ten years. The reissue of legal-tender notes, he thought, was not only without warrant of law, but against the law. The policy of the late Secretary (Mr. Boutwell) had been continued by his successor, and that Senator declared on the floor the other day in his speech, that any policy looking in the direction of specie payments was fraught with danger. Was it possible that the people of the United States were to have no hope. The honorable Senator (Mr. Boutwell) had closed his speech by declaring that we must have dishonor or increased taxation. He (Mr. BAYARD) thought the Senator had written his own epitaph as a financier by these words. He next read from a decision of the Supreme Court to show that greenbacks were redeemable in coin, and said he hoped there would be an end of the wretched quibble so dishonoring to the country about promising to pay. The result of this depreciated paper currency was a system of puffed or over-valued prices kept up with the idea of making people believe they are wealthy, when really they are not. The more he considered the results of the present financial policy the more he desired to retrace the steps taken during the war. The growing disposition and tendency seemed to be to look to the General Government for that assistance which individual enterprise should develop. Propositions to combine railroads and hand them over to the Secretary of the Interior, to purchase the telegraph and hand it over to the Postmaster General, and others of similar character, all tended to convert the Government into a vast monopoly, in the shadow of which individual liberty would wither and die. He did not propose a specific plan for the resumption of specie payments, but would support any sound measure to place the United States on a firm financial basis. The national banking system he thought imperfect, and hoped to see the time when the people of this Union would have the right to regulate banks for themselves, subject, of course, to the restrictions of the Constitution, prohibiting any note being make a legal tender. Let the State system of banks be again revived. The honest business of the country had been outdone by dishonest business. The past two years had been wasted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said it was not his purpose to again address the Senate until after the report of the Committee on Finance, but the subject was of such vast importance, affecting the honor and interests of the country, that he could not omit anything that he believed to be his duty. This question was above all party questions, and belonged to the people of the whole of the United States, as such. He hoped some measure would be adopted to preserve the public credit, and uphold the honor of the country. He would show the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) by his own record that his policy of standing still was impossible. In the mad current he had been, and would be, swept along. He read from the *Congressional Globe*, of March 15, 1866, when his friend, Mr. Boutwell, was a member of the other House, upon a resolution introduced by his colleague, Mr. Alley, declaring that the House concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in contracting the currency, and as early resumption of specie payment as the interests of the country will permit, and pledging a return to specie payment as soon as practicable, there was a yea and nay vote, and voting in the affirmative he found the name of George S. Boutwell. He (Mr. Morrill) next read from the first report made by the gentleman (Mr. Boutwell) when he was Secretary of the Treasury in 1869, in which he said: "Our course, it seems to me, is plain. Every measure of the Government bearing upon the subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency," and he followed this with the suggestion that the Secretary of the Treasury be clothed with authority to reduce the circulation of United States notes, not exceeding $2,000,000 in any one month. Thus the resumption of specie payment would be gradual and easy. The third year of his administration he reiterated these sentiments and said there were two modes of relief—one to reduce the volume of the currency and the other to await the growth of the country and the demands of business, which in time would produce the desired results. In his last report the distinguished gentleman seemed to have changed his views. He (Mr. Morrill) referred to the arguments made in favor of inflation as beneficial to the agricultural interests, and said no class derived smaller profit from the currency than those engaged in agriculture. Therefore, Senators need not shield themselves behind the argument that by increasing the currency they would benefit farmers. He called attention to the general demand for specie payment, especially that of the National Board of Trade recently in session at Baltimore, and commercial bodies elsewhere, and asked if those men did not reflect the popular will, who did? Again, the rate of interest had largely increased within the last ten years, and he appealed to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) to know if that had not been the case in his State. Others had argued that we could not return to specie payments until the balance of trade should be in our favor. He said it never was in our favor since the organization of the Government. In all cases when the currency was inflated our imports have exceeded our exports. He denied the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the $44,000,000 reserve, and said that the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) had taken the same view. That gentleman had been on the Finance Committee many years. He had helped to make these laws, and certainly knew something about their intent. There were two lawyers with the committee who were equal in legal ability to the Secretary of the Treasury, and they did not think there was authority for the issue. He regretted that any Secretary should have taken the responsibility of coming to the Senate and House of Representatives, and saying unless a law be passed giving a different interpretation to that already on the statute-book he would take the responsibility of issuing $44,000,000 whenever it was necessary for the wants of the Government. The Senator (Mr. Boutwell) had spoken of our inability to return to specie payment now on account of the poverty of the country. He though that out of place. A country building a Post Office at New-York to cost six or seven millions of dollars, another at Chicago to cost $4,000,000, and another at Boston to cost five or six millions, with railroads being built everywhere, and every sign of prosperity, could not set up the plea of poverty. The estimated wealth of the country is three-quarters as much as that of France and other older nations, and yet Senator Boutwell said we could not resume on account of poverty, and, at the same time, said that he had never made the statement before. He (Mr. Morrill) hoped that he would never make it again. In conclusion, Mr. Morrill quoted from the language of Daniel Webster as to the evil effects of a disordered currency, and said he regretted that he could not number among the advocates for a return to specie payments the distinguished son of Massachusetts, (Mr. Boutwell,) who now represents her in this chamber.

Pending the discussion, at 4:30 P. M., the Senate went into executive session, and, after a few minutes the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes in relation to estimates, appropriations, and public accounts. Also a bill to reduce the expenditures on public buildings.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, moved the reference of the latter bill to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, favored the bill being put upon its passage at once.

Mr. GARFIELD stated that the City of Boston claimed to be heard before the Appropriation Committee before the passage of the bill, and the committee had fixed a time early next week, when the representatives of that city should be heard. Good faith, perhaps, required this, and he gave notice that if the bill were recommitted a reasonable time would be given for hearing any parties who may desire to be heard; were it not for that reason, he should go for immediate action.

Mr. WM. R. ROBERTS, of New-York, appealed to Mr. Garfield to urge the measure at once, and stated that the Democratic side of the House would sustain him in it. It was about time the expenditures were stopped.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, inquired of Mr. Garfield whether his committee proposed to hear from other places than Boston?

Mr. GARFIELD—Certainly.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, argued to show that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was the proper committee to have charge of the matter.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, also favored the reference to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and asked the Speaker whether, if so referred, that would not be the end of it?

Mr. GARFIELD—Certainly, that will be the end of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Platt's motion was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; yeas 157, nays 76.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize no payments out of any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the purchase of sites and for the erection of public buildings by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department for any of the purposes and objects following, to wit:

To pay for any site or extension of site, the contract for the purchase of which has not been executed, or proceedings for the condemnation of which have not been completed before the passage of this act.

To pay for any work or materials for the erection of any building upon which work is not already begun or contracted for before the passage of this act.

To pay for the sale or demolition of any buildings on any site where work has not been commenced before the passage of this act.

The second section directs the Secretary to make no contract for the purchase of any new site, nor for material or labor on any building not actually commenced.

The third section covers into the Treasury all sums heretofore appropriated for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings under the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department which are made unavailable by the provisions of this act.

The fourth section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on any buildings already commenced, whenever in his judgment such suspension can be made consistently with the public service.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill establishing life-saving stations and appropriating $11,000 therefor.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Rhode Island, moved an amendment appropriating $1,600 for medals, ordered previously, to be presented to persons who had distinguished themselves in saving lives from the wreck of the steamer Metis.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, complained that adequate provision was not made for the lakes.

Mr. NEGLEY—Nor the rivers.

Mr. HALE explained that this bill was to make provision for twenty-one stations ready to be occupied. The Committee on Commerce could afterward report a bill for any additional life-saving stations that might be needed.

Mr. COX, of New-York, advocated the bill, and stated that he had watched the matter of life-saving stations with great interest ever since, three years ago, he had brought it to the attention of Congress. He had noticed, however, a growing tendency to increase the appropriation and have stations where they are not needed, and there had been complaints that contracts for boats, &c., had not received due vigilance.

Mr. Pendleton's amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, in the chair) on the Army Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $28,449,916, including the following items:

Recruiting, $105,000; pay of the army, &c., $11,450,000; subsistence, $2,452,000; supplies of Quartermaster's Department, $4,500,000; incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Department, $1,300,000; purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, $350,000; transportation of the army, $4,000,000; quarters for officers and troops, $1,500,000; clothing and camp equipage, $1,500,000; National military cemeteries, $150,000; medical and hospital supplies, $300,000; ordnance service at arsenals, $200,000; metallic ammunition for small arms, $100,000; ordnance stores, $100,000; army equipments, $105,000; manufacture of new model breech-loading muskets and carbines, $100,000.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, proceeded to explain the reductions made in comparison with past years. The bill of last session appropriated a trifle over $31,000,000. The original estimates of the War Department for this bill were $34,881,618. The revised estimates were reduced to $32,762,716, and the Committee on Appropriations had reduced these last estimates to $28,449,916, which amount he hoped would be further reduced. The reduction was framed on the hypothesis that only one-half of the natural depletion of the army should be supplied this year. The natural annual depletion by death, desertion, and expiration of enlistment, was 10,400 men, and only one-half of this depletion was to be supplied. In other words, the committee proposed for the coming fiscal year to regulate the enlistments. The bill also provided for closing up the appropriations for old claims in the Quartermaster's Department and the Commissary Department. As a necessity for this measure, may be mentioned the fact that within the last six months no less than $300,000 of such claims had been filed by one pertinacious claim agent of the City of Washington, and such claims would continue to come in so long as the accounts were left open. Another section of the bill transfers to the jurisdiction of the Southern Claims Commissioners all claims for stores or supplies taken for the use of the army which are now pending before any department, or that may be presented before the 1st of November, 1874. He explained the propriety of this legislation, and stated that such claims, to the amount of fifty or sixty millions of dollars, were now subject to the decision of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General officers whose time was fully taken up with the discharge of their ordinary official duties. This legislation would confine such claims to one sole tribunal, whose exclusive business it was to examine them, instead of letting them go from one officer to another.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, said the zeal for economy should not be allowed to carry the House too far. The pending bill contemplated in effect a reduction of the army of not less than 5,000 men, while the effective force of the army now was only 21,047 men, scattered in small posts all over the country, so that a funeral party for a general officer could not be got together without great difficulty. He read from the statements of Gen. Sherman and other officers of the army made before the House Military Committee in support of his position, that a reduction of the army would be an unwise measure. This bill, he said, struck a blow in the dark. It withheld bread, clothing, and pay of part of the present force, but it did not determine in what particular branch of the service its desolating touch should fall. This bill would compel a reduction without regard to consequences. It would have been better to determine the other question first, and then make appropriations accordingly. Was there no other place for lopping off expenses than the army? Did the country owe nothing to the officers of the army, and was it right to turn them adrift without provision for their future? There was no class of men subject to greater inconveniences and hardships than army officers. They were compelled to live in remote parts of the country, deprived of the society of the refined and cultivated, often away from their friends and families for years, and with hardly enough pay to keep them alive. While extravagance in other quarters made economy and retrenchment necessary, these faithful sentinels and officers were the first to feel the unfriendly grip of Congress and to be turned out in the cold. Although it might not be popular for him to do so, he could not help raising his voice against this policy, and protesting against it. Nothing could be more ungracious and ungenerous. These men were trained and educated soldiers. The Government had asked them to make the profession of arms their life calling, and many of them were not in a condition to enter any other calling and make a living for themselves. He objected to making these faithful officers and men the scapegoats for the sins of other men.

Mr. WHEELER said there was not a line in the bill that affected any officer.

Mr. ALBRIGHT—If not, then it is proposing to pay men who do no service. The offices will be retained, but they will have no men to command. That is the operation of this economical system. If they would stop building new custom-houses, and court-houses, and Post Offices, and discontinue work on the public buildings in Washington, it would not be necessary to reduce the army. A proper national pride should induce Congress to keep up an army large enough to maintain domestic peace and order. They should save the army and provide for feeding and equipping it, and the country would applaud them.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, supported the bill. It the army was not too weak four years ago, when the South was greatly disturbed, and when no man could say that peace would reign for the next three years, it is certainly too strong now.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill that no mileage shall be paid to any officer of the Government in excess of actual traveling expenses.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, Chairman of the Military Committee, agreed fully with the views expressed by Mr. Wheeler, and should cordially support the bill before the House. He believed that the army might be reduced, not only in men, but in officers, and that the military establishment itself might be reduced largely in public works and in munitions of war.

The committee then arose.

THE FORTY-FOUR MILLIONS LEGAL TENDER.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a substitute for the bill introduced in the House by the Committee on Ways and Means fixing the status of an overissue of United States notes, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. It declares the reissue unauthorized, and that the notes are not a legal tender, but that having been issued and paid to the public creditors they are a just debt, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government in legal money, or convertible at the pleasure of the holder into United States bonds known as the new five per cent; and it directs the Secretary to prepare a list of the notes, with numbers and denominations designated therein, to be supplied to each national bank, and published in one newspaper in every town of 20,000 inhabitants, and makes it the duty of such banks to stamp each note of the reissue in their possession thus: "This note is not a legal tender."

ANOTHER CENTENNIAL.

Mr. CHAS. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, presented a preamble and resolution of the Carpenters' Company, of Philadelphia, inviting the members of the House to assemble in their hall on the 5th day of September next, that being the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting there of the first American Congress, and that such ceremonies take place as Congress in its wisdom shall deem best suited to the memorable occasion. Referred to the Centennial Committee.

The House then, at 4:30 P. M., took a recess until 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill revising the statutes.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, has issued his annual report, containing the statistics of the institution for the past year. The report shows that on the 1st of January, 1873, the number of patients in the hospital was 546; admissions during the year, 5,213; births, 498; total, 6,187; number discharged, 4,636; there were 889 deaths during the year; total, 5,524. The report shows that 663 patients were taken in for temporary treatment, all of whom were discharged. The ambulance cases numbered 1,578; the Police cases, 360; obstetrical cases, 324; infants born, 498; other cases, 2,751; total, 5,641. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgical Relief for the out-door poor afforded advice and assistance to 71,744 persons; 1,188 women and 5,056 children were treated for throat diseases; for the eye and ear, 527; the chest, 4,829; digestion, 5,928; nerves, 343; skin, 926; and for other diseases, 43,861 There were received in the Morgue during the year 119 bodies, 54 of which had been recognized, and 65 were not identified. The ambulance corps has been greatly increased, and up to the end of the year took charge of 1,578 cases. The Police cases brought to the hospital number 360, and Coroners' cases amounted to 265. The report suggests various alterations and improvements in the hospital with a view to better system of ventilation and precautions against fire, and points out certain modifications, the adoption or which would add considerably to the comfort of the invalids, and facilitate the labor of the department.

THE SEXTON OF TRINITY CHURCH.

Mr. Augustus Meurer, Sexton of Trinity Church, arrested on Tuesday on suspicion of knowingly receiving articles of jewelry stolen from Goater's store, Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, was yesterday honorably discharged. Mr. Meurer was not held to bail on the above charge, as was stated, and, indeed, there seems to have been a strange blunder on the part of the Police in making the arrest. It was alleged that the stolen property was found in the safe in Trinity Church, and now it is ascertained there is no safe in the church. The detectives who made the arrest say that there could have been no possible connection between the thief and Mr. Meurer, and are sincerely sorry for the mistake which occasioned Mr. Meurer so much unnecessary annoyance.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants fifty, amounting to $90,893 63; pay-rolls, warrants two, amounting to $749 19; total, warrants fifty-two, amounting to $91,571 82. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $41,647 80; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $13,939 23; collection of assessments and interest, $5,854 07; market rents and fees, $1,899 30; water rents, $509 45; licenses, Mayor's office, $55; fees and fines, District Courts, $71; total, $63,446 85

THE PAPACY.

THE TEMPORAL POWER IN THE FUTURE—FACTS AND SPECULATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1874.

Telegrams appeared in the London papers of Saturday and Sunday to the effect that the Cologne *Gazette* of Friday evening has published on the eve of the elections for the German Parliament—and obviously for the purpose of influencing them—a translation of the secret ordinance, ("Constitutis,") by which Pius IX. changes the method of election to the Papal chair. Profiting by its privilege to be absurd, the telegraph brings the additional news that the German translation of the ordinance is printed "under the fictitious signature of 'Præsente Cadavere.'" Before the number of the Cologne *Gazette* containing the document in question reaches London this letter will be in the post; but the introduction of the words "præsente cadavere" into the telegram seems to indicate that the ordinance is the one concerning which I sent you full particulars somewhere about the middle of September last. "Presente cadavere" are possibly the first words of the ordinance, which, in that case, must be exceedingly brief and without preamble. Its gist, at all events, is that on the death of poor old Pio Nono—who, whatever we may think of his pretensions to infallibility, may certainly claim to be considered the most sorely and persistently tried of all the occupants of St. Peter's chair—the Sacred College shall assemble at the bedside, and "in presence of the corpse," elect with one spiritual accord—not "by acclamation," but "by adoration"—the successor named by the Holy Father in his last instructions. I do not suppose the Cologne *Gazette* gives any clue as to who the successor to Pope Pius IX.—now in his eighty-third year—is expected to be; but German Protestants will probably feel some alarm at the new notion of a new Pope's being appointed without either the German, Italian, or any other Government being allowed the least voice, directly or indirectly, in the matter. Prince Bismarck has doubtless his own idea as to who the new Pope is likely to be; and he is apparently fomenting the quarrel with the Catholic Church—which he himself originated—so that Europe may not be astonished, and that he may even seem to have some show of right on his side, if, on the result of the election, or rather appointment, being made known, Germany refuses to recognize it. Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, Italian by birth and education, Italian, of course, by race, and entered as "Italian" in the official list of Cardinals, is believed (as I have already written to you) to be the Cardinal already designated for succession to the Papal throne. This able and energetic prelate is not much heard of; but it appears that last Friday, at Rome, on the anniversary of Napoleon III.'s death, he celebrated 500 masses for the good of the late Emperor's soul; and as he was the hope of Bonapartism in the past, so, in connection with Rome, is he still its hope in the future.

Dates are sometimes very eloquent. Now it is a curious fact that Prince Bismarck has several times declared the end of the year of 1866 to be the particular period at which the Church of Rome, alarmed by the defeat of the great Catholic German power, resolved to do its utmost to break up North Germany and to prevent, at all events, the formation of a German Empire under the leadership of Prussia. Accordingly, at the earliest possible opportunity, in 1868, Monsignor Lucien Bonaparte, then only forty years of age, received a Cardinal's hat, and, if things had gone well with the Emperor Napoleon, then fifty-nine years of age, it might have been reserved for Europe to see the Bonapartist power represented, at the same time, in France by a Bonapartist Emperor, at Rome by a Bonapartist Pope. The war of 1870 seemed to have put an end for ever to Bonapartism on the throne of France; but Lucien Bonaparte is still on the list of Cardinals, and with the changes constantly taking place, it is impossible to say in how short a time the reins of government may not be in the hands of a Napoleon—either of the son, put forward by Bonapartist Ministers and Generals, or of the cousin putting himself forward as the representative of extreme Republicanism and Bonapartism combined.

Last September, when the crisis in France was at its height, and when, in the triangular duel constantly going on in that country, it seemed uncertain whether the coalition temporarily existing between extreme Royalists and extreme Republicans would in the end prove most advantageous to the Clerico-monarchical Party or to the party of revolution, I suggested that the day might yet come when "Blacks" and "Reds" would work together, with Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte at Rome, as Pope, and Prince Napoleon Bonaparte at Paris, as President of a Communistic republic. It would go ill with Germany if the secret societies affiliated to the International and all the Catholic forces of Europe were, even for a short time, arrayed together against her; and that is what an understanding in regard to European questions between the two personages above mentioned, in the positions to which they aspire, would really amount to. No one of late has heard anything of Prince Napoleon—the "Plon Plon" of other days—but he bides his time, and may be expected to come forward at the proper moment as a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic on Radical and Bonapartist principles—everything to be done through the people by the Bonapartists, with Prince Napoleon at their head. There would not, perhaps, be very much danger to Germany in that alone; but the danger would be considerable if, at the same time, a Bonaparte occupied the Papal chair. That is an eventuality against which Prince Bismarck is resolved, no doubt, to guard; but it is one which is quite possible, which is more than possible, and which has been spoken of in clerical society at Rome as a thing already decided upon. Under present circumstances it could easily enough be brought about. It is believed to be, or rather to have been, a tradition in the Catholic Church that when a Pope had reigned twenty-five years—a term to which the reign of no Pope has extended since the pretended Papacy of St. Peter—he shall, as a matter of right and duty, do two things, declare himself infallible, and name his successor. Now Cardinal Mastri-Ferretti ascended the Papal throne in 1846, as Pius IX. Consequently he was entitled and called upon in the year 1871 to perform the two important acts just specified. We know that he has performed the one, and there is good reason for believing that he has performed the other. Indeed, the Cologne *Gazette*, on Friday last, on the eve, that is to say, of the elections for the German Parliament, published what it declares to be the text of the ordinance prescribing the forms to be observed in connection with the unanimous election of a cardinal already named.

Whether the Pope has or has not designated Cardinal Prince Lucien Bonaparte as his successor can, of course, only be known as a matter of certainty when the good old Pio Nono is no more. But he has, beyond doubt, named some one whom Prince Bismarck thinks he will have good reason for fearing, and some one who will feel himself bound to do all in his power to raise the Church from its present depressed position.

S. E.

A LONG JOURNEY.

Rev. W. J. Bompas, a missionary located at one of the Arctic stations on the McKenzie River, arrived in St. Paul on Wednesday last, and continued his journey eastward on the following day. The St. Paul *Press* says: "Mr. Bompas has been in the Arctic regions for the past eight years, but last Fall concluded he would visit his early friends. Accordingly, in the month of September he started for St. Paul on foot, or in such conveyance as is ordinarily used near the North Pole, and only reached this point on his route on the 21st of January—having been engaged for over four months in making his long and perilous journey. He is a cultivated and intelligent gentleman, but his conversation in regard to the 'shortest routes' from his distant missionary station strikes the hearer as odd or ludicrous. For in speaking of his trip hither he says he might have found a shorter or better route to the States than he had chosen by 'crossing the mountains into Alaska, and from thence down the Pacific coast to San Francisco—then across the continent to the Atlantic seaboard.' Mr. Bompas states that he has enjoyed life even on the remote and frozen streams which empty into the Arctic Ocean, and he thinks that a man can enjoy himself anywhere if he only regards his situation and pursuits in their proper light."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SOCIAL DIVERSIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are few subjects of more practical interest to the American people, who have so much intense work and so little play, than that which you have started in reference to a new social diversion to fill up pleasantly and profitably our Winter evenings. To the average American family most of these evenings pass rather tediously, and quite unprofitably, and he will be a genuine benefactor who can suggest a mode of engaging the interest of any community, or even of a few families in it, in some innocent diversion and instructive employment of those abundant evening hours which are fenced around from the intrusions of active business, and which hedge within the ruddy circle of home faces which ought to be illuminated by agreeable diversions, and not worn longer and sadder by the dreary procession of thoughts over them, unarrested by anything novel, attractive, or entertaining.

Permit me to contribute a hint derived from a social coterie which has existed in this place for several years, its *personnel* changing with the years somewhat, as all suburban populations are apt to change, but which embraces in its circle at any given Winter, from twelve to fifteen families. Among these families, in rotation, the meetings are held once a fortnight, each meeting lasting about two hours. The entertainment consists of an original paper read by the host of the evening, upon any subject selected by himself, followed by extempore remarks Either the paper or the subject by the male members of the club as they sit, beginning at the right of the essayist.

Few people could imagine until they had been present at a few of these meetings what a pleasant and instructive recreation they afford; what treasures of thought and memory are brought out; what varied aspects of a subject, not only upon science, art, letters, or criticism, but topics of familiar, homely, and every-day recurrence are presented in these informal discussions. Now, these readings might be varied by occasional readings from prose writers and poets, dramatists, or novelists, by tableaux vivants, or sketches with pen or pencil, impromptu productions, so as to vary the interest and to bring out the best phases of intellectual culture, or the most select thoughts or readings of the different members of both sexes and of all ages. J. D. S.

ENGLEWOOD, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874.

TOWN BONDS FOR RAILROADS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not a lawyer; but, as a farmer, I feel a deep interest, both in my own behalf and that of my fellow-farmers, in the bonding question.

It may take a lawyer to tell what the law is, but a plain farmer can tell what it ought to be. Blackstone says that "Municipal law is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a State, commanding what is righ, and prohibiting what is wrong." Is the bonding system right? I maintain that it is not. It violates the plainest principles of the rights of property. Would it be right for the Legislature to say that I must, at the dictation of others, put the proceeds of my farm into a cotton factory, owned and controlled by others for their personal benefit? If in a cotton factory, why not in a rolling-mill, or iron foundry? But why may not the Legislature compel a man to take stock in these with as much propriety as in a railroad? Where is the difference in principle? Is it said that a railroad is a public benefit? Granted; but so is a grist-mill. Shall we adopt the principle that one portion of the inhabitants of a town or city may compel the other portion to take stock in any business enterprise which the majority may at the time pledge to be of public benefit? Railroads are not built for the benefit of the public. They are built and run to make money for those who control them, just as really as a farm is worked to make a living. The benefit which the public desires is purely incidental. For every service the railroad renders us we are required to pay a full equivalent.

Under our bonding laws, the town *as such* does not take stock. Even if it did in its organized capacity, such a procedure would be wrong. Towns are organized to carry on business. This is no part of their functions. They are organized for limited governmental purposes merely. When they undertake to carry on business they go beyond their powers. They step clearly outside of their province. But when we are bonded for railroads, the towns do not even vote upon the question at all. *As towns* they take no action whatever. Agents for the proposed railroad, hired and paid for the purpose, go through the town, visiting every farmer they think they can influence, and make such representations as will be most likely to secure his concurrence. They are lavish in their promises, and not at all scrupulous in the means they employ to obtain consent to bonding the town. When the signatures of the men and women who hold a majority of the taxable property of the town is obtained the town is bonded. For even women to whom the ballot is denied may have a voice for the purpose of putting bonds upon us. And this procedure is called "taking stock!" I emphatically deny the right of any man or set of men to mortgage my farm in this way for the benefit of a grasping money-making, swindling corporation. These corporations well understand how to evade their part of the contract; how to cheat the towns out of the stock for which the bonds were issued. There is a far greater probability that they will do this than there is that the railroad will be built. This part of the legal force used as a pretext to take our property is never, or seldom, omitted. If such a law is constitutional, then there is no use in having a constitution. We might better be thrown back upon our natural rights.

Do you tell us that the courts have pronounced such laws valid? I have no respect for such decisions. The highest courts have made some infamous decisions.

But it is said that the bonds, however fraudulently obtained, are valid in the hands of a third party. The towns may be duped and robbed, but it is claimed that the innocent holders of the bonds should not suffer. So, we understand, the courts have decided. But let us look at this principle for a moment. A stranger comes along, and sells me a horse. He receives his money and departs. Afterward it is proved that the horse was stolen. The courts restore him to his owner. I lose my money. They tell me that I bought him at my peril. It was my business to know that the man came by him honestly. They say that it is a maxim in all such cases, *caveat emptor*—let the buyer beware. If I bought the horse at half his evident value, I may think myself fortunate if I escape being sent to prison as a receiver of stolen property. Why should not the same principle apply to the sale of bonds? Why should not the speculator buy them at his peril? Why is it not his duty to know that the railroad obtained them honestly, with the consent of the bonded farily obtained, and for a just equivalent? Should not the very fact that they are offered so much below their apparent value put him on his guard? An honest mortgage is worth its face.

A FARMER.

NORTH CHILI, Monroe County, N. Y.

ITALIAN STREET BEGGARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your journal is one that is given to the correction of wrong, both in high and low places, I ask a small place in your columns to bring to light, in the hopes of abolishing, the infamous traffic in babies and young children, which we see carried on all over our City, but especially down town, by Italian women. In Vesey street, between Broadway and Washington, there can be seen any day, some twenty women, at different points, having children in their laps, (whose countenances clearly denote they are not their offspring,) begging. These poor little waifs are hired out, by these wretches, drugged to keep them quiet, and the pretended mother, by whines, and a most sorrowful face, gains from charitable persons sometimes as much as $5 a day. I have watched these parties who, every day for a whole year, Winter and Summer, have been on this street and viewed, with disgust and sorrow, their cruel treatment of these poor babies and children.

Can there be no stop put to them and their trade? Surely, did it come within his province, Mr. Bergh, who has done so much for dumb animals, would find a field here, for exceeding the others for the assassins of the philanthropy. It is high time that this eyesore was removed from our streets; and if the Police will not or cannot do it, I trust this article will reach the eyes of those who give to them in mistaken charity, that they may know they give only to have their money reinvested in human flesh, or squandered in low groggeries, by the men and women who live off of and compose this class of street beggars.

VESEY STREET. H. J. B.

SLEEPING CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is about time for some one to call attention to the way in which the railroad companies alternately broil and freeze their passengers in the so-called "sleeping cars."

Last night I was the unfortunate occupant of chair car No. 500, by the 9 o'clock train from New-York to Washington. The night was uncommonly warm—almost like a Midsummer night—but the arrangements for heating the car were vigorous and intense. The result, as may be supposed, was that after leaving Newark the car became insufferably hot. A number of the passengers, after conferring together, concluded, in the absence of the car porter, to throw open the door at the forward end. Some relief was obtained in this way, but when the porter made his appearance he treated us very much as a Sing Sing jailor would a lot of refractory prisoners. He at once closed the door, and, on its being reopened by the gasping passengers, he ruthlessly and violently closed it again, alleging, in reply to expostulation, that "such were his orders."

I and other passengers were forced afterward to open our windows and sit with heads leaned out to avoid the stifling heat. Now, why should the comfort of the public be set at naught and health destroyed in this manner? The car porters (utterly unfit to judge in this matter) have to depend entirely on their own judgment as to what is a proper temperature.

There is a simple remedy for this crying evil. Let each car be provided with a thermometer and a statement appended as to the heat to be maintained in the car (say a comfortable drawing-room temperature.) There would then be a standard for the railroad employe, and some protection for the public.

A READER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Jan. 23, 1874.

ST. PAUL AND MILWAUKEE ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why should not the Directors of the St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad pay the dividend on the preferred stock? There seems to be some uncertainty about it. But while the net earnings of the road are reported as constantly increasing, and the dividend has been paid for the last five years, a failure to do so now cannot arise from inability. They are doing as they did last August—holding their meetings and ignoring the preferred dividend. It should have been paid semi-annually, as was done the year before. A gentleman of my acquaintance, calling at the office in August to inquire why the semi-annual dividend was not paid, was told by one of the officers of the road that the dividend had been earned, and the Directors thought it best to take it for the improvements of the road; and he was also told that a yearly dividend on the preferred stock would be paid in February. Now, why should there be doubt about it?

A PREFERRED STOCKHOLDER.

THE POPE AND THE PAPACY.

The Prussian correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Berlin on Jan. 10:

Just in time for the elections, the Cologne *Gazette* has been enabled to publish a Papal decree, repealing the arrangements anciently observed in choosing a Pope, and leaving it very much to the Cardinals how they will proceed on future occasions of the kind. The decree, which history will pronounce as one of the most important that ever issued from the Holy See, has, we are told in the contents, been enacted in order to insure the liberty of the conclave in these unsettled and irreligious times. I append the text before conveying the remarks to which it has given rise in this capital:

Pius, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, enacts the following, to be remembered to all ages:

We deem it a principal duty of the Holy See to provide for the present and future security of the sacred office it represents. Our enemies audaciously endeavoring to limit the free exercise of our authority by all the means in their power, it behooves us, with God's assistance, to defeat, if not, lest the independence of the Holy See should be impugned and impaired. We are more especially anxious to provide for the election in due course of our successor, and to prevent the conclave being interfered with or in any way disturbed upon our decease. The worst may be expected after what has been recently done by certain individuals, who, elated with temporary success, rule in foreign parts and maltreat the Bishops, our venerable brethren. Even now these men may be meditating in their

NEW OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

LATEST ADDITIONS TO THE FLEET—THE CORNWALL, OF THE GREAT WESTERN LINE.

The Great Western Steam-ship Line, of which Messrs. Mark Whitwill & Sons are the English representatives, and Messrs. E. E. Morgan's Sons the New-York agents, has added a new steamer to its fleet. The Cornwall is the name of the new vessel, and she is at present lying at Pier No. 18 East River. The Great Western Steam-ship Company maintains the ocean communication between this port and Bristol, and the addition of the Cornwall to its fleet will necessarily greatly facilitate it in carrying on its important and increasing traffic. Being an entirely new ship, the Cornwall is, of course, constructed on the most approved principles, and all the modern improvements in naval architecture are carried out by her builder. She is especially of great strength, and appears to be particularly suited to stand the boisterous weather of the Atlantic. She was built at Stockton-on-Tees by Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co., and her engines, which are of the compound pattern, were made by Blair & Co. Her length over all is 286 feet, and between perpendiculars 280 feet. Her breadth of beam is 35 feet, depth of hold 24 feet 6 inches, and tonnage 2,000. The engines are nominally of 300-horse power, but their indicated power is 1,000. The cylinders are 36 and 72 inches. Great strength and solidity are given to this steamer by reason of the fact that 170 feet amidships are double plated. She is also iron-braced in nearly every portion, and her hatches, companions, and deck-houses are constructed so as to stand the roughest weather. The deck-houses are diagonally strapped with iron, and the companions, which are of a new style and of great solidity, are in the shape of a half dome. The engine hatches open on to the bridge, and need not be closed in the very roughest weather. Then the facilities for admitting light and air freely to all parts of the vessel are particularly notable. The rig of the vessel is what is known as the "barkentine." That is to say, she has three masts, and would come within the description of "bark-rigged" were it not for the absence of the cradles and cross-spars. She has but one funnel, and is propelled by a screw, after the manner of nearly all the ocean steamers, the Scotia of the Cunard line being probably the only side-wheel steamer crossing the Atlantic, and her trips, too, being confined to the Summer season. The saloon, ladies' cabin, smoking-room, and sleeping rooms are all handsomely fitted and upholstered. The walls of the saloon are of polished mahogany and walnut, with Hungarian-ash panels, and the upholstering is of crimson plush, handsomely edged. The sleeping and state rooms are excellently arranged. They are larger than usual, are well lighted, and are quite airy and pleasant. There is accommodation for forty first-class passengers, and for about 500 intermediate and steerage. The ship is steered from the bridge, but in cases of emergency can be also steered aft. There is telegraphic connection from the bridge to the engine-room, and also to the man at the wheel aft. When the vessel is being steered aft, orders are conveyed from the bridge by means of this telegraphic connection, and every movement which the wheel receives is registered on the bridge by means of a "tell-tale" indicator. The Cornwall is classed A 1 at Lloyd's for 100 years, and is also classed in the "Iron Book" at Liverpool.

THE COLUMBUS, OF THE HAVANA LINE.

A magnificent vessel, the Columbus, has been lately launched from the yard of Crump & Sons, Philadelphia, for the New-York and Havana Direct Mail Line. The ship is an iron screw-steamer, having a displacement of 2,450 dead weight, or draught of 16 feet, with a capacity of 1,850 tons cargo. Her length over all is 285 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; and depth of hold, 23 feet. She is built in five water-tight compartments, and has two decks, with the passenger accommodation on the main deck. The internal fittings of the cabins and saloons are of hard woods, highly polished, including black walnut, Spanish cedar, and satin-wood, ornamented with gilt tracery. The furniture is also of black walnut, upholstered in crimson plush. The after end of the saloon is circular, lighted by two skylights, and the forward end is furnished with two large folding doors and a magnificent French mirror. The state-rooms are arranged on each side of the main saloon, are large, well ventilated, and elegantly furnished, and specially constructed with a view to the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. The dining-saloon is on the forward part of the main deck, and is finished in Magnolia walnut and satin-wood with gold arabesques. The whole interior arrangements are the result of large experience in the requirements of the West India trade. Every requirement for rapidity in loading and discharging cargo has been supplied by donkey engines and steam winches. Rodgers' anchors are snugly stowed in their appropriate place, and heavy chain cables of Philadelphia manufacture insure security in the heaviest gale. The motive power is supplied by a compound engine having two cylinders, one of 64 and one of 56 inches in diameter and 42 inches stroke. Steam is supplied by four main boilers, and the fifth is provided for the donkey-engine. The propeller has four blades, is twelve feet in diameter, with a pitch of twenty feet. The Columbus will be a large carrier on a light draft of water. She is brig-rigged, with wire standing rigging. There is one smoke-stack, painted black with a red band, the funnel-mark of the New-York and Havana Direct Mail Line. The stern is round, and the curved stem terminates in a short bowsprit ornamented with a gilt eagle and tracery. The Columbus has been built under the specifications and inspection of the American, German, French, and British Lloyds. She is under the command of Capt. E. C. Reed, well known in the Havana trade, with Mr. O'Hara as chief engineer. In a few days the Columbus will arrive in this port to take her place on the line along with the steamers Morro Castle, Columbia, Crescent City, and Wilmington.

TAXING EMIGRANTS.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSAL OF SENATOR BOOTH TO INCREASE THE COMMUTATION TAX.

The bill which has just been introduced into the Legislature by Senator Booth has met with much opposition in this City, and a committee representing thirteen Transatlantic steam-ship companies has been appointed to adopt measures with a view to its defeat. It is claimed on the part of the committee that the increase of the commutation tax from $1 50 to $2 50 per head is not only unnecessary but impolitic and unwise, and will produce the most pernicious results to the trade and commerce of New-York. The Emigration Commission was organized in the year 1847 to protect the emigrant, and without the slightest appropriation from the State Legislature and with nothing to meet expenses but the capitation tax, it succeeded in surmounting the difficulties of the earlier years of its existence. The island institutions were erected solely by the profits accruing from this tax, and, strangely enough, they have now altogether passed into the possession of the State authorities. The severest struggle which the commission had to contend with was perhaps during the years 1853, 1854, and 1855. At that time immense numbers of the emigrants who entered the port were afflicted with "ship fever," and so inadequate was the accommodation afforded at Ward's Island that the sleeping berths were ranged along the floor, and each double berth was made to accommodate three patients. Even then, with the vast expense which was necessarily incurred, a commutation tax of one dollar was found amply sufficient to meet all emergencies. The tax increased until it reached a sum of $2 50 per head, but in the session of the Legislature in 1872 it was reduced to $1 50, and now, on the representation of the Commissioners of Emigration that the income from the present tax is insufficient to meet their expenses even when practicing the greatest economy, the bill for the increase of fifty cents per capita is introduced. The natural result of the increase of the tax it is asserted, will be to direct emigration from New-York to the Cities of Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, where the system of taxation complained of is unknown. With commendable wisdom these cities have imposed no tax on emigrants, and last year one line landed in Boston 25,000 passengers, who, under other circumstances, would have arrived in New-York. Next Summer the Cunard Steam-ship Company will run weekly two steam-ships to Boston, and it is understood that other companies will quickly follow their example. The companies themselves also benefit by the carrying of emigrants to Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, instead of New-York, where the general expenses each ship incurs is less by $2,000 in each of those ports, than in New-York. In Canada the Government not alone refuses to exact a tax, but it pays every emigrant who lands on its shores one English sovereign. With these state of facts presented, the committee state that with her great natural advantages, New-York in course of time will not be able to compete with the other American cities, unless its policy in this respect is materially altered. Already in the Western States complaints are made that New-York receives all the benefits of emigration, and a movement was inaugurated to place the whole matter in the hands of the General Government. Over a dozen agents of the Federal authorities passed over the lines within the past year, and reports which they made were the subject of consideration. Should this movement succeed, the result would be that the island institutions under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration would remain in the hands of the State Government, but the General Government would not take care of the paupers and the sick, who would remain in this City and State, and without in any way benefiting by emigration the authorities would be obliged to provide for their maintenance and support. A policy that would produce this effect would be the very worst that could be adopted, and wisdom would dictate the reverse. The Cities of Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore were now making renewed efforts to facilitate greater communication between the sea-board and the Western States, and this should be regarded as another and a very strong reason why nothing should be done by the State authorities to divert the tide of emigration from the port of New-York.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Representatives of the Erie, Pennsylvania, Hudson River, and New-York Central Railroads have been in session in this City for the past ten days, for the purpose of forming a basis for pooling the entire freight business. Each road, it is said, is to receive its actual running expenses and an equal share of the net profits. If such a combination be formed it will, of course, put an end to competition, and the public will be the sufferers. A TIMES reporter called upon S. L. M. Barlow, at his office, No. 35 William street, yesterday, to ascertain the exact particulars of the proposed combination, but Mr. Barlow said he knew nothing about the arrangements which were being made. He admitted, however, that the representatives of the various roads had been considering the propriety of pooling the freight business, and that it was probable the matter would be brought before the Erie Directors at their meeting to-day....The Directors of the St. Paul Railroad have agreed to pay the preferred dividend of seven per cent. due in February in consolidated mortgage bonds, instead of in cash. This course has been unanimously approved by the bondholders, and it is beneficial to the road, as it forces the parties interested to take the new bonds at par....Representatives from the Union Pacific and other railroads were in the City yesterday, endeavoring to negotiate "an amicable settlement with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, as regards a fair division of the freight traffic between New-York and San Francisco. Since the steam-ship company began running their vessels to San Francisco the railroads have been compelled to reduce their rates for freight in order to retain the traffic, and this loss has been felt to a considerable extent. It is probable that arrangements satisfactory to all parties concerned—except the public—will be made in a day or two, as the election of a Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad will take place at Boston on the 12th prox. Strong efforts are being made to have the chief offices of the company located in this City, instead of Boston, and a lively fight on this subject is expected.

A POLICEMAN'S INSUBORDINATION.

Among the fifty-five complaints against policemen heard before Commissioner Gardner yesterday, the only case of interest was that of Patrolman John Gorman of the Fifth Precinct, who was charged with neglect of duty and insubordination. It appears that at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst. Roundsman Peter Melley, of the Fifth Precinct, saw him talking to the watchman at the Union Dime Savings Bank when he should have been patrolling his post. The Roundsman asked him what he was talking about, when Gorman said, "I'll see you in —— first before I'd tell you my private conversation." Melley then told him to patrol his post, and the officer replied, "I will when I'm good and ready, and if you make a charge against me I can swear as well as you, and I'll beat you." Commissioner Gardner recommended Gorman to be dismissed the department.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The usual monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday at the offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Fifty thousand tons were sold, and in some instances the prices realized fell below those of the previous month. The following gives the details:

	Tons.	Price.	Price last month.
Steam-boat...	6,000	$4 85 @$......	$4 80@$......
Grate..........	10,000	4 75 @	4 85@ 4 90
Egg..........	5,000	5 17½@ 5 25	5 15@ 5 30
Stove..........	23,000	5 20 @ 5 27½	5 25@ 5 37½
Chestnut......	6,000	4 35 @ 4 37½	4 20@ 4 27½

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was dull, the breaking up of the frost and the sudden return to damp, warm weather influenced the trade in Dressed Meats, and decreased the demand for all manner of Live Stock. The greater portion of the Stock sold was of those lots reported as on sale last Monday. Beeves sold from 8½c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights from 4¾ cwt. to 10¾ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold from $60@$72 ₩ head; Veals at 9¾c. ₩ lb.; Sheep from 5½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; Live Hogs were held for 6¼c. ₩ lb.; City Dressed sold from 7½c.@8¼c. ₩ lb.; Western Dressed from 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

C. Khan sold for self 87 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 17 common Ohio Steers for Levi, at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Had due 8 cars of horned Cattle for Burnside & Co., 2 cars for Price & Co., 1 car for Khan & Baker. Martin, Fuller & Co. had 11 cars due. W. E. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 52 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; F. Samuels sold for same firm 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; H. Myers sold for same firm 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; S. Schuster sold for same firm 32 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold for same firm 10 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 10¾ cwt.; 64 Illinois Steers from fair to good from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 28 coarse Missouri Steers, from 11½c. to 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 47 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. For Vogel & Co., 35 common Illinois Steers, from 10¼c. to 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 59 Cherokee Steers, at 8½c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt.; held on sale two cars. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris Waixels & Co., 29 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 18 Cherokee at 9½c. ₩ lb., with $13 on weight 4¾ cwt; 19 common Illinois Steers, at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt., with $1 on ₩ head; 16 Illinois Bulls, at 3¾c. ₩ lb., weight gross 14½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for same firm, 32 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 67 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt., with $1 ₩ head off; 37 coarse Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. P. Kase sold at Harsimus Cove, 59 Jersey Sheep, average weight 112 lbs. ₩ head, at 7c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 218 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,550 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 187 State Sheep, weight 15,680 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 739 State Sheep, weight 61,270 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 209 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,180 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 176 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,500 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb. These sales were effected late on yesterday afternoon. On this forenoon, 190 State Sheep, weight 15,700 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 376 Ohio Sheep, weight 29,700 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 328 Michigan Sheep, weight 33,280 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb. Held on sale, 2 cars of Sheep. T. H. Reid held on sale 1 car of light Ohio Hogs.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market T. Kirby sold 99 Sheep, weight 7,700 lbs., at $6 6¼ ₩ cwt.; 53 Sheep, weight 4,120 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 47 Sheep, weight 3,480 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 68 Sheep and yearling Lambs mixed weight, 7,550 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 135 lbs., at 9¾c. ₩ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 398 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,200 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.; 171 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,110 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 177 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,110 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 200 State Sheep, weight 14,630 lbs., at $6 20 ₩ cwt; 84 State Sheep, weight 7,390 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 41 State Sheep, weight 3,530 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 195 State Sheep, weight 17,230 lbs., at $6 70 ₩ cwt.; 65 Canada Sheep, weight 7,630 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 89 Canada Sheep, weight 8,830 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₩ lb.; held on sale 3½ cars of Sheep. P. Sweezy sold 1 Cow for $60, 1 Cow for $70, 1 Cow for $72.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

One car of hind-quarters of Buffalo Beef, containing 2,500 lbs. weight, was offered for sale from 2c.@4c. ₩ lb.; one car of Western-dressed Native Beef, and seven cars of Western-dressed Texas Beef, shipped from East St. Louis, were reported due for this afternoon. J. Loughlin reports City-dressed Beef from 5c.@10c. ₩ lb.; in sides, hind-quarters, from 6c.@12c. ₩ lb.; choice hind-quarters from 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Ward & Co. report City-dressed Mutton from 6c.@10c. ₩ lb. No country-dressed Beef or Mutton to hand. J. W. Thurston reports City-dressed Veal from 13c.@15c. ₩ lb., and country-dressed Veal from 12c.@14c. ₩ lb. Ege & Otis report 150 country-dressed Pennsylvania Veals, weights from 75 to 140 lbs. ₩ head as sold, from 12¼c.@14c. ₩ lb.; 60 State Veals, country dressed, weights from 60 to 120 lbs. ₩ head as sold, from 11c.@13c. ₩ lb.; Jersey Hogs, weight 200 lbs. upward ₩ head, sold from 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb.; Jersey Pigs, weights from 150 to 200 lbs. ₩ head, sold from 8c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.; Jersey Pigs, weight 100 to 150 lbs. ₩ head, sold from 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.; choice Jersey Pigs, weights 100 lbs. ₩ head down, sold at 9½c. ₩ lb.; State Hogs, weight 200 lbs. ₩ head upward, sold from 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb.; State Pigs, weight 150 to 200 lbs. ₩ head, sold from 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb.; State Pigs, weight 150 lbs. down ₩ head, sold from 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb.; sold 20 cars of Western-dressed Hogs, weight 200 lbs. ₩ head and downward, from 7½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.; sold 3 cars of Western-dressed Hogs, same weights ₩ head, at 7⅜c. ₩ lb.; also a few lots of heavy Hogs, from 6¾c.@7c. ₩ lb.; report trade slow.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 26, 1874, 1,138 head of horned Cattle, 14,277 Sheep, 155 Calves, 6,677 Hogs, 29 Horses; all, save the horned Cattle, on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day, 940 Sheep, 3,996 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,518 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for this forenoon at Harsimus Cove, 160 head of horned Cattle, 350 Sheep, 1,766 Hogs. These latter consigned to the slaughter-house on the Hackensack.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 1 car reported to arrive, 1,088 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,872 head, or 316 cars, against 389 cars for the same time last week. The market was flat, owners asking firm last week's prices, and buyers, on account of the overcrowded condition of the Eastern markets, refusing to operate; few sales were made, and these were to supply local and country demand; the bulk of the stock will be shipped East in first hands; sales, 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,025 to 1,459 lbs., at $4 25@$5 60; 50 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,113 to 1,202 lbs., at $4 95@$5; 50 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,119 to 1,260 lbs., at $4 12½@$4 25; 35 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,125 to 1,260 lbs., at $4 25@$4 60; 50 head Texas Steers, ranging from 927 to 1,084 lbs., at $4 25@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, including reported arrivals, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,400 head, against 22,800 head for the same time last week; the supply was totally inadequate to the demand; the market was active at ¼c.@⅜c. advance on yesterday's prices; sales 800 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 84 to 107 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 62½; 250 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 107 to 140 lbs., at $6 12½@$6 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,500 head, against 15,200 head for the same time last week. The yards are bare of stock; Yorkers, $5 75@$5 95; heavy Hogs, $6@$6 15.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—There continues to be a very firm feeling for Wool, with a fair demand; Fleeces are in request, and extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania range from 53c.@56c. ₩ lb. Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces at 50c.@53c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 55c.@60c., according to quality. Pulled Wool is in demand at prices ranging from 40c.@58c. for superfine and extras. Fall and Spring California has been in demand at 20c.@35c. ₩ lb.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 West. Union..... 76⅛	300 Pacific Mail...... 41
300 do.......s3. 76	500 do.......... 41⅛
400 do.......... 76⅛	1800 do.......s3. 41
900 do.......... 76¼	200 do.......b3. 41⅛
900 do.........c. 76⅛	800 do.......s3. 40⅞
800 do.......... 76⅛	1200 do.......... 40¾
800 do.......... 76	100 do.......... 40⅞
1800 do.......... 75⅞	200 do.......... 41
600 do.......s3. 75¾	200 Union Pacific..... 34⅞
500 do.......... 75¾	4500 do.......... 34¾
100 N. J. Cen......s3.102½	500 do.......s3. 34¾
10 Mich. Central..... 90	400 do.......b3. 34⅞
100 do.......... 90¼	2100 do.......... 34¾
500 N. Y. C. & Hud...103¼	100 Erie Railway...c. 47
600 do........c.103⅛	100 do.......... 47⅛
400 do..........103⅛	700 do.......... 47
800 do..........103¼	1000 St. Paul.......... 45¾
800 Tol. & W.......... 53½	300 do.......... 45⅞
100 do.......s3. 53½	1300 do.......... 45¾
1500 do.......... 53⅜	300 do.......... 46
300 do.......... 53¼	400 North-western... 60
200 Rock Island......104⅞	15 do.......... 60½
200 do........c.104¾	100 N. W. Pref.......c. 72¼
800 Lake Shore....... 82	100 do.......s3. 72¼
1000 do.......... 81⅞	200 Del., L. & W....c.104½
500 do.......... 81¾	100 do..........104⅜
6800 do.......... 81⅞	200 do..........104¼
82 do.......... 81⅝	400 do..........104⅛
70 do.......... 81¾	100 Atlantic & Pac... 14⅞
100 do.........c. 81⅞	200 do.......... 15
800 do.......... 81⅞	50 do.......... 14¾
500 do.......s3. 81¾	400 do.......b3. 15
1500 do.......... 81¾	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 37
500 do.........c. 81⅝	300 Ohio & Miss..s3. 33⅞
2000 do.......... 81½	300 do.......... 33⅞
500 do.......... 81⅜	300 do.......... 34
800 do.......... 81½	400 do.........c. 33⅞
500 do.......... 81⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...... 30⅞
1500 do.......... 81½	200 do.......... 31⅛
500 do.......... 81¾	900 do.......... 31
1200 do.......... 81⅝	100 do.......... 30⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.........12.117¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....116¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62..........115	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12.117⅞
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....116⅝	1,000 do..........118
20,000 do......12.116¾	45,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R............113
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.118	10,000 U.S. 5s, '81, C.113
15,500 U.S. 5s, '81, R.111¾	50,000 do....b. c.113⅛
	65,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..115¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 81½	400 U. Pac. R. R..b. c. 34⅝
5,000 N. C. 6s S. T. 3d class....... 9¼	800 do.......... 34¾
10,000 do.......... 9½	600 do.......s3. 34¾
4,000 S. C. 6s, new, J. & J...b'n c. 9	400 do.......b3. 34⅞
10,000 N. Y. State B. L. R........s3.105½	700 do.......... 34⅞
2,000 do..........105½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. g'd....b. c. b3. 88½
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'83. 91⅞	20 C., C., Cin. & Ind. R.........b. c. 77
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'87. 90	300 Mich. Cen....b. c. 90¼
8,000 Erie 1st M...102½	1100 L. Shore & M. So. R. R....b. c.b3. 81¾
1,000 Long D'k Bds. 94½	500 do.......... 81⅝
30,000 Mich. Cen.7s. 95¾	50 do.......s3. 81½
5,000 C.&T.Skg.Fd.101	1500 do.......... 81¾
500 C.,P.&A. old. 98	700 do.......b3. 81⅞
2,000 Pac.7s, g'd by State of Mo... 96½	1800 do.......... 81⅞
1,000 U. P. R. 1st... 85⅞	800 do.........c. 81⅞
17,000 do.......... 86	900 do.......b3. 82
6,000 do.......b3. 86⅛	800 do.......... 82
4,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 80½	900 do.......... 81⅞
4,000 A.&T. H. Inc. 77⅜	200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 59⅞
3,000 N. Mo. 1st.... 83½	300 do.......... 59¾
3,000 C.&N.W.con.. 92½	100 do.......... 59⅞
49,000 C.&N.W.con. C. G. B....s15. 86¼	100 do.......... 60
10,000 do.......... 86½	100 do.......... 60⅛
5,000 Tol. & W.1st, St. L. Div...... 91	100 Chi.&N.W.Pf.b. c. 72½
8,000 do....bc.b3. 91	25 do.......... 72¾
2,000 T.,P.&W.con.. 55	300 do.......s3. 72¼
1,000 N.J.C.1st, N..106	300 N. J. Central.b. c.102
4,000 Cleve.&P.4th. 88½	100 do.........c.102
1,000 O. & Miss.2d. 80	10 do..........101¾
10,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.......... 99¼	7 do..........102
8,000 D., L.&W.2d..101½	13 N. Y., N. H.&H'f'd R..........b. c.129½
2,000 Mil.&St.P.1st M.,LaCrosse D. 92	100 Chi. & R. I.R..b.c.104⅞
4,000 B., H.&E. 1st, 31	600 do..........105
10,000 do.......... 30⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. R.b.c. 46⅛
5,000 B.,H.&E., G'd. 43	800 do.......s3. 46
2,000 Q. & Tol. 1st M.........b.c. 88½	100 do.......s3. 46⅛
10,000 Can. S., 1st M. 70	100 do.......... 46¼
3,000 Ches.&O. 1st.. 60¼	300 do.......... 46⅜
2,000 do.......... 60⅛	100 do.......b3. 46½
2,000 Cen. P. G. B.. 95½	700 do.......... 46½
11,000 Del. & Hud. R. bds., '91......102	100 do.......... 46¼
5,000 M. & St. P.,I. & M. Div...... 82	400 do.......... 46⅜
10 Am. Ex. Bank....109½	100 do.......b3. 46½
10 Fourth N'l Bank..106	100 do.......s3. 46⅜
5 Ger. Am. Bank.... 94	200 Tol. & Wab...b. c. 53½
28 Gallatin Bank....128	100 do.......... 52⅝
500 Union M'g Co. of Tenn........b. c. 3¼	43 Del., Lack.&W. R.104
100 Mariposa L.&M'g. 8¾	200 do.......b. c.104⅛
500 do.......b.c. 8½	100 do.......s3.104⅛
100 Consol. Coal.b. c. 46¾	229 do..........104⅜
200 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 21½	50 Chi., B. & Q. R...106
50 Adams Ex....... 95	27 Morris & Essex R. 92
1300 West. Union.b.c. 75⅞	200 do.......... 91¾
500 do.......b3. 76	13 Chi. & A. R....b. c.108½
300 do.......... 76⅛	20 Pac. R. of Mo..b. c. 38
200 do.......... 76	100 do.........c. 38
200 do.......b3. 76	200 do.......... 38¼
400 do.......... 76¼	500 A. & Pac. Pf...b. c 15
1300 do.......... 76⅜	400 do.......... 15¼
400 do.........c. 76⅜	200 do.......... 15¾
1200 do.......... 76½	100 do.......... 16
300 do.......... 76⅜	100 do.......... 16⅛
600 do.......s3. 76¼	300 do.......... 16⅜
100 Pac. Mail.......b3. 41	100 O. & Miss.b. c. b30. 34⅛
300 do.........c. 41	600 do.......... 34⅛
200 do.......... 41⅛	100 do.......... 34¼
100 do.......... 41¼	700 do.......... 34⅛
100 do.......... 41⅜	300 do.......b3. 34⅜
100 do.......... 41¼	500 do.......... 34⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.103¼	500 do.......... 34⅝
300 do..........103⅛	200 do.......... 34⅜
200 do.......b3.103⅛	100 do.......... 34⅝
100 Erie R. R...b. c. c. 47	500 do.......... 34⅞
200 Harlem R. R..b. c.125	1800 do.......... 34⅞
100 Mil.&St.P.Pf..b. c. 71½	300 do.......s3. 34¾
	2700 do.......b3. 35
	1400 do.......... 34⅞
	1200 do.......... 34¾
	300 Col., C. & Ind. C. R.........b. c. 31
	200 do.......b3. 31⅛
	300 do.......... 31⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1400 Western Union.. 76⅛	100 Mich. Central..... 90½
300 do.........c. 76	500 St. Paul.......... 46¼
100 do.......... 76	100 do.......... 46⅛
100 do.......... 76¼	1000 do.......... 46¼
800 Pacific Mail...... 41⅛	100 do.......... 46⅜
200 do.......s3. 41⅛	300 do.......... 46⅜
200 do.......s3. 41	200 Del., L. & W.......104¼
200 do.......... 41⅛	200 do.......s3.104¾
200 do.......... 41⅛	100 do..........104⅞
1000 N. Y. C. & Hud...103¼	1000 do..........104¾
300 do..........103⅛	500 do..........104⅝
100 do.........c.103⅛	500 do..........104⅝
1600 do.......s3.103⅛	300 do..........105
900 do.......s3.103	20 Morris & Essex... 92
100 do..........103	1200 Ohio & Miss...... 34⅛
100 do.......s3.103⅛	500 do.......... 34⅛
500 North-western... 59½	25 do.......... 34⅛
100 do.......... 59⅜	600 do.......... 34¼
100 North-western Pf. 72⅞	200 do.......... 34⅜
40 do.......... 72	200 do.......... 34½
200 Lake Shore...... 81⅞	400 do.......b3. 34¾
300 do.......... 81⅝	100 do.......... 34⅞
800 do.......... 81½	100 do.......s3. 34⅞
300 do.......... 81⅝	100 Atlantic & P. Pf.. 16¼
1700 do.......s3. 81½	100 do.......... 16½
1600 do.......... 81⅜	1400 do.......... 16⅜
100 do.......b3. 81⅝	300 do.......... 16½
28 do.......... 81¼	100 do.......... 16¾
600 do.......... 81⅝	100 do.......s3. 16½
700 do.......... 81¾	400 do.......... 16¼
500 do.......b3. 81¾	100 do.......b3. 16½
100 do.........c. 81¾	400 do.......b3. 16¾
100 do.......s3. 81¾	100 do.......... 16¾
75 do.......... 81⅞	100 do.......b30. 16¾
200 do.......... 81¾	100 do.......... 16½
25 Union Pacific...c. 34½	400 do.......... 16¾
300 do.......s3. 34¾	200 do.......b3 16⅞
500 do.......... 34¾	200 do.......b3. 17
100 do.......b3. 34¾	50 Han. & St. Jo....c. 31½
100 do.......... 34⅞	200 do.........c. 31¼
200 do.......... 34¾	28 do.......... 31⅛
200 do.......s3. 34¾	300 C., C. & I. C....... 30¾
100 do.......b3. 34⅞	100 Pacific R. of Mo... 38
400 Toledo & Wab.... 53½	300 do.......... 37¾
200 do.......s60. 53⅝	100 do.......... 37⅞
200 do.......s30. 53½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$2,000 U. S.6s,C.,'81.118⅜	$7,500 U. S.6s,R.,'81.117⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....116¾	50,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81..........b3.113⅛
400 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.118	10,000 U.S.Cur.6s.b.c.115⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, new S's.......b3. 63¾	100 Mar. L. & M.b. c.. 8¾
10,000 Cent. Pac.G.B. 95½	500 do.......... 9
5,000 Union Pac.1st. 86	500 do.......b3. 9
5,000 do.......... 86⅛	600 Harlem.......b. c.125
10,000 do.......b30 86⅛	650 Un. Pacific...b. c. 34⅞
1,000 U. P. 10's Inc.. 80¼	200 do.......... 34¾
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st.. 30⅝	100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 90⅝
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.......... 90¾	1200 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 81¾
3,000 do.......... 90⅝	400 do.......b3. 81⅞
5,000 do.......... 90½	400 do.......... 81⅞
2,000 T. & W. C. C.. 82½	200 do.......... 81¾
1,000 O. & M. 2d.... 79½	100 do.........c. 81⅝
2,000 do.......... 79	500 do.......... 81⅝
3,000 O. & M. Con. bs. 92	800 do.......... 81½
1,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 93	200 do.......b3. 81⅝
12,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. bs.. 86¾	18 C. & N. W.....b. c. 59¾
10,000 do.......s15. 86½	300 do.......... 60
11,000 do.......... 86⅝	19 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 71¾
1,000 Can. So. 1st.... 69	15 do.......... 72⅝
7,000 D. & H. R.,'84.101	100 N. J. Cen.....b. c.102¾
13,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st, LaC. D.. 92	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 46⅜
10,000 Al. & Su. 2d M. 98	100 do.......s3. 46¼
7,000 St. L. & I.M.2d. 84⅝	200 M. & St. P. Pf.b. c. 71¾
6 Cen. Nat. Bank...100	30 Chi. & R. I...b. c.105⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.. 46¾	126 Del., L. & West...105
100 do.......... 46⅝	300 do.......b. c.105
100 Canton Co....... 76	100 do..........105¼
100 do.......b3. 76	600 O. & M.......b. c. 34⅝
100 do.......b. c. 75¾	300 do.......s3. 34½
200 Amer. Dist. Tel... 45	800 do.......... 34⅝
100 W. U. Tel.b. c. s3. 76¼	300 do.......b3. 34⅝
600 do.......b3. 76⅜	100 do.......b10. 34⅝
800 do.......... 76⅜	100 do.......... 34½
400 do.......s3. 76⅜	50 St. L. & I. M.b. c. 64
200 do.......... 76¼	400 do.......... 63
100 do.......s3. 76⅛	50 do.......... 64
200 do.......b3. 76¼	500 do.......... 63½
400 N.Y.C. & H. R.b. c.103¼	200 do.......... 64
100 Erie.........b. c. 47⅜	100 H. & St. Jos..b. c. 31⅛
100 do.......... 47½	200 C.,C. & I.C.b. c.b3. 30¾
5 American Ex.... 61¾	200 At. & P. Pf.b. c.b3. 17
130 do.......... 62¼	100 do.......... 17⅛
100 do.......b. c. 62⅛	300 do.......... 17
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 41⅝	200 do.......... 17¼
100 do.......... 41¼	100 do.......... 17⅛
100 do.......s3. 41¼	100 do.......... 17⅛
200 do.......s3. 41⅜	100 do.......... 17⅞
100 do.......b3. 41½	300 do.......... 17½
100 do.......b4. 41½	100 Pac. of Mo.b. c.b3. 38
100 do.......... 41½	300 do.......... 38
500 do.......... 41¼	100 do.......... 37⅝
200 do.......s10. 41½	400 do.......b3. 38
	100 do.......... 38
	100 do.......s3. 38
	200 do.......... 38⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union... 76⅛	200 N. J. Central.....102½
500 do.......s3. 76⅛	200 do..........102¼
600 do.......... 76⅛	600 St. Paul.......... 46¼
1000 do.......... 76⅜	100 do.......... 46⅜
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 41¼	300 Tol. & Wab...s3. 53¼
400 do.......... 41¼	100 do.......s3. 53⅜
100 do.......... 41⅜	100 do.......... 53⅜
200 do.......b3. 41¼	600 do.......... 53¼
300 do.......... 41⅜	400 do.......... 53⅜
1000 N. Y. C. & H....103⅛	100 do.......... 53½
300 do..........103¼	100 do.......b60. 53⅝
400 Erie.......... 47½	100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 34⅝
200 Harlem.........125	100 do.......... 34⅝
300 Union Pacific..... 34¾	500 do.......... 34½
100 do.......b3. 34⅞	500 do.......... 34½
400 do.......... 34⅞	100 do.......... 34½
500 do.......... 34¾	700 do.......... 34½
800 Lake Shore...b3. 81⅝	320 Morris & Essex.. 92
300 do.......... 81⅝	10 St. L. & I. M.... 65
600 do.......s3. 81½	800 Pacific of Mo..... 38¼
100 Lake Shore....... 81⅝	100 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.. 17⅝
500 do.......... 81½	300 do.......s3. 17¼
1200 do.......... 81⅝	200 do.......s3. 17⅜
300 do.......... 81¾	100 do.......... 17½
100 do.......b3. 81¾	200 do.......... 17⅜
200 do.......s3. 81⅝	100 do.......... 17¼
100 do.......... 81¾	200 do.......... 17⅛
1100 do.......b3. 81⅞	100 do.......... 17
1600 do.......... 81¾	200 do.......b3. 17¼
1000 do.......... 81⅞	200 do.......s3. 17⅛
300 North-western... 59¾	100 do.......... 17¼
100 do.......... 59½	100 C., C. & I. C....... 30¾
100 do.......... 59¾	100 do.......... 38½
59 do.......... 60	200 do.......... 38¼

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The Specie resumption Memorial to Congress of the New-York Bankers had some little effect on the Stock Exchange this forenoon, but failed to influence the Gold Room either way. The sales of Gold were at 111½@111⅝@111⅜@111½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London, after the sailing of the Mail Steamer this morning, was quiet at $4 83@$4 83½ to the £ sterling. Late in the day a leading house asked $4 84 on the settlement of credits at their own counter. Money is 5 ₩ cent. to the Brokers on call loan, and 6@7 ₩ cent. on prime short paper. The market tends to ease, and the employment for Money at Bank is rather below the amount falling due every day and paid off without renewal.

The Stock Exchange quotations, after some disturbance on the downward turn early in the day, finally closed about the same as on Tuesday night. The Lake Shore Stock was weakest, after leading the market since Saturday, and the Atlantic and Pacific and Missouri Pacific (leased by the A. & P.) were the more favored speculatives of the day. The North-west Common Stock was weak. The Ohios were inclined to activity at relatively firm rates. Western Telegraph was steady. Pacific Mail only indifferently supported.

The Public Funds continue to reflect an active investment demand and very strong prices, and the established Railroad Mortgages attract increased attention, the orders at the Exchange Board being widely distributed over the New-York, Western, and Pacific Mortgages.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 28.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s........	113	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	117¾	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	117¾	118
American Gold........	111⅝	111½
Bills on London, 60 days......	$4 84	$4 84
New-York Central and Hudson.	103½	103¼
Chicago and Rock Island.......	105	104¾
Pacific Mail........	41¼	41⅛
St. Paul Common........	45¾	46⅜
Ohio and Mississippi........	34¼	34½
Western Union........	76⅜	76⅜
Union Pacific........	34⅞	34⅞
Lake Shore........	82¼	81⅞
Toledo and Wabash........	53¾	53⅝
Harlem........	125⅛	125
North-west........	60¼	59⅝
North-west Preferred........	72½	72½
C., C., and Indiana Central....	31¼	30¾
Adams Express........	95	94¾
United States Express........	69½	69½
Wells-Fargo Express........	70	70
American Express........	61½	61½
Delaware and Lackawanna......	104¾	104½
Central New-Jersey........	102½	102¼
Panama........	116¾	116½
St. Paul Preferred........	72¾	71½
Erie........	47	47½
Atlantic and Pacific........	14¾	17¼

The Sub-Treasury paid out in Gold to-day $175,000 for Interest on the Public Debt, and took in $301,000 Gold Customs.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81......117⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...116⅞
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81......118⅜	5-20 reg., '67.......117⅞
5-20 reg., '62......114⅜	5-20 coup., '67.......118
5-20 coup., '62......114⅞	5-20 reg., '68.......117¼
Called Bonds '62.......112	5-20 coup., '68.......117⅞
5-20 reg., '64.......116¼	10-40 registered.......112⅞
5-20 coup., '64.......116½	10-40 coupon.......114
5-20 coup., '65.......117¾	5s coupon, '81.......113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....116½	6s currency.......115⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old....... 81	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct... 15
Tenn. 6s, ex-coup.... 63	Mo. 6s.......93½
Tenn. 6s, new bs.... 81	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.is. 93¼
Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex-c. 63	Cal. 7s.......111
Tenn. 6s, new series. 63½	Conn. 6s.......100
Va. 6s, old....... 42	Ar.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 16
Va. 6s, consol. bs.... 52	Ark.7s, M.O.&R.Riv. 18
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 76	Ark.7s, Ark. Cent.R. 16
N.C.6s,old,Ja.&July. 29¼	Texas 10s, '76....... 84
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 28½	Ohio 6s, '75.......100
N. C. R., Ja. & July. 35	Ohio 6s, '81.......103
N. C. R., Ap. & Oct. 34	Ohio 6s, '86.......103
N.C.R.,7 off. Ja.&Jy. 25	Kentucky 6s....... 98
N.C.R., 7off,Ap.&Oc. 24	Ill. coup. 6s, '77....... 95
N. C. Fund. Act '66. 21	Ill. coup. 6s, '79....... 95
N. C. Fund. Act '68. 20	Ill. War Loan....... 95
N.C.new bs.,Ja.&Jy. 17	Indiana 5s....... 90
N. C. Sp.Tax,class 1. 9½	Mich. 6s, '78-'79....... 95
N. C. Sp.Tax,class 2. 9¼	Mich. 6s, '83....... 95
N. C. Sp.Tax,class 3. 9¾	N. Y. reg. Bounty L.105½
S. C. 6s....... 25	N. Y. coup. Bounty L.105½
S. C. 6s,Jan.&July.. 9	N. Y.6s,C.L.,gold,'87.110

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.......119	Shoe and Leather....140
Manhattan.......154	Corn Exchange.....x113
Merchants'.......116	Continental....... 74¾
Mechanics'.......130	St. Nicholas.......103
Union.......130	Imp'rt'rs & Tr'ders'.192
City.......250	Park.......138
Phenix....... 98	Central National.......102
Fulton.......150	First National.......172
Merchants' Exch'nge.. 78	Fourth National.......106
State of New-York....107	Oriental.......165
Mercantile....... 90	Gold Exchange.......116
Chatham.......127	Bkrs' & Brkrs' As.... 84
Hanover.......105	German-American... 93
Market.......116	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old........	98½	99
City 6s, new........	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy........	121¼	121½
Pennsylvania Central........	96¼	96½
Reading........	114	114¼
Lehigh Valley........	69	60¼
Catawissa Preferred........	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie........	22½	23
Northern Central........	35	35¼
Lehigh Navigation........	85¾	86
Lehigh Gold Loan........	94	95

The Illinois Central Company, in aid of the recent connection between Cairo and New-Orleans through the new link from Cairo to Jackson, Tenn., with the Mississippi Central and Jackson (Miss.) and Great Northern Roads, agreed to be responsible for the annual purchase of $200,000 of the Mortgage Bonds of the Mississippi Central, bearing 7 ₩ cent. Gold Interest, to the extent of $6,000,000. These Bonds were negotiated on the Continent of Europe just before our recent panic. The Bankers to the negotiation and their constituents became alarmed in regard to new undertakings in this country, and proposed to the Illinois Central Company, of established high credit all over the world, to take their own 5 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds dollar for dollar, and to surrender the 7 ₩ cents., the retirement of which, by annual installments, the Illinois Central had, on certain conditions, undertaken. The proposition has been accepted, and the exchange of security is at once to be made, whereby the Illinois Central makes a profit of 2 ₩ cent. Gold Interest per annum, for twenty years, receiving the 7 ₩ cent. Mortgage of the Mississippi Central and Jackson and Great Northern line, with which they have close running connections. The "trade" is considered a most advantageous one for the Illinois Central, while it abundantly satisfies the party abroad, who are content with the 5 ₩ cent. Debentures of a concern which has proved itself prompt and able, and wealthy, as well as successful, through the financial ups and downs of the past twenty years.

The attack of the New-York *Tribune*, through its Washington correspondent, on the Treasury Department, this morning, in regard to the contract of the Department with the Express of Messers. Adams & Co., is most unjust. We are quite sure it found a place in the *Tribune* in ignorance of the terms (and extent of service) of the Express with the Government. The responsibilities incurred by the Company, as we happen to know, in the last ten years, are enormous in amount, involving millions of dollars every week, while the pay for service has not only been moderate as a rule, by comparison with these vast responsibilities, but of late they are actually unremunerative for much of the service performed.

The Metropolitan Bank will pay the February Coupons of the Toledo & Wabash Road on the First Mortgages and Sinking Fund Bonds. The Coupons of the Gold Mortgage will be paid by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. The Coupons on the Bonds of the Pekin, Decatur, Lincoln, Lafayette, Muncie, and Bloomington connections will be paid at the Office of the Toledo & Wabash Road, No. 13 William Street.

The Corn Exchange Bank will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, Feb. 2.

The International Road of Texas will pay February Coupons at the City Bank.

The creditors of the Security Insurance Company will receive a third Dividend of *Seven ₩ cent.* on application to the Receiver, No. 52 Broadway.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company make their yearly statement, showing an increase of $600,000 in premiums received over last year. Earned premiums, $6,290,016 73; losses, $2,960,882 49; returned premiums and expenses, $1,258,319 26. They declare a Scrip dividend of 40 ₩ cent., redeem outstanding Scrip issue of 1870, besides paying 6 ₩ cent. interest on outstanding Scrip. Total assets, $15,613,642 52, of which $12,357,445 59 are invested in United States and State of New-York, City, Bank, and other stocks; real estate, Cash in bank and other cash investments, balance in premium notes.

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway during the third week in January, 1874, were............$40,242 89
Same time in 1873............27,595 78

Increase............$12,647 11

The following-named gentlemen have been elected Trustees of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company: Oliver Ames and John R. Duff, of Boston, Mass.; S. L. M. Barlow, George S. Bowdoin, George Bliss, George H. Brown, H. G. Chapman, W. H. Clay, Sidney Dillon, John Duff, R. R. Graves, W. H. Guion, J. B. Hodgskin, C. P. Huntington, L. P. Morton, John H. Mortimer, G. G. Sampson, William W. Sherman, W. J. Syms, Henry M. Taber, William R. Travers, John G. Vose, and A. F. Wilmarth, of New-York City; John Barker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jas. Hendrick, Albany, N. Y.; N. C. Simons, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cheney Ames, Oswego, N. Y.; H. G. Hamilton, Rochester, N. Y.; Russell Wheeler, Utica, N. Y.; S. H. Marks, Lockport, N. Y.; W. W. Shippen, Hoboken, N. J.; C. S. Bushnell, New-Haven, Conn.; Heman D. Walbridge, Toledo, Ohio; R. M. Shoemaker, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Devereaux, H. M. Flagler, and Waldemar Otis, of Cleveland, Ohio; C. G. Hammond and A. B. Meeker, of Chicago, Ill.; Emory Wendell, of Detroit, Mich.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment.

CITY OF BOSTON

Six Per Ct. Currency Bonds,

DUE IN 1894,

SECURED BY SINKING FUND,

For sale by

GEO. C. MAGOUN,

No. 45 Wall st., New-York,

and

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., Boston.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs.......	2	Moss, bales.......	40
Copper, bbls.......	14	Resin, bbls.......	2,532
Dried Fruit, pkgs....	132	Spirits Turp., bbls.	370
Eggs, bbls.......	755	Leather, sides.....	4,614
Flour, bbls.......	8,748	Beef, pkgs.......	195
Meal, bbls.......	200	Pork, pkgs.......	342
Meal, bags.......	1,100	Cut meats, pkgs....	1,098
Wheat, bushels..	112,560	Lard, tcs.......	590
Corn, bushels.....	45,400	Dressed Hogs, No..	1,822
Oats, bushels.....	27,455	Butter, pkgs.....	2,072
Rye, bushels.....	11,900	Cheese, pkgs.....	976
Malt, bushels.....	770	Oil-cake, pkgs.....	323
Barley, bushels.....	8,000	Stearine, pkgs.....	50
Grass-seed, bags.....	671	Tallow, pkgs.....	6
Cotton, bales.....	7,647	Rice, pkgs.....	227
Beans, bbls.....	338	Pecans, pkgs.....	234
Hops, bales.....	16	Pea-nuts, bags.....	156
Hides, No.....	126	Tobacco, hhds.....	48
Hides, bdls.....	802	Tobacco, pkgs.....	726
Skins, bales.....	185	Wool, bales.....	108
Molasses, bbls.....	867	Whisky, bbls.....	410

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the ship Frank Flint, for Liverpool—898 bales Cotton, 100 bbls. Tongues, 22,896 bushels Corn, 200 hhds. Tallow, 57 hhds. Grease, 75 tcs. Grease, 166 tcs. Tallow, 500 bbls. Resin, 96 sacks Oil-cake, 3,509 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Luigi and Rosa, for Newcastle—30,705 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Alvington, for Hull—1,812 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Tjomo, for Queenstown—31,401 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Amacizia, for Queenstown—25,732 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ansio, for Queenstown—21,707 bushels Wheat.

By the brig John Henry, for Cork—14,654 bushels Corn.

By the bark Simone Stella, for Cork—25,880 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Adelheim, for Cork—21,188 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Cali Angell, for Cork—27,650 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Vasco De Gama, for Cork—26,396 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Glenora, for Vigo, &c.—6,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 27,240 Staves.

By the brig M. E. Thayer, for Caibarien—3,000 sheets Galvanized Iron, 16 kegs Nails, 103,000 Hoops, 5 bales Duck, 4 pks. Rope, 6 kegs Beef, 6 kegs Butter, 11 pks. Hams.

By the schr. G. P. Pomroy, for Aspinwall—510 tons Coal.

By the steamer Acapulco, for Aspinwall—8 pieces Smoke-pipe, 16 bbls. Potatoes, 359,406 lbs. Lard, 520 bxs. Soap, 227 bbls. Flour, 840 gallons Petroleum, 8,644 lbs. Butter, 112 bales Tobacco, 76 cases Cartridges, 7,149 ft. Lumber, 25 cases Paper, 40 bxs. Candles, 10,832 lbs. Tobacco, 45 cases Watches, 22 cases Clocks, 36 bbls. Salt, 70 bbls. Pork, 166 cases Can Goods, 76 cases Sewing-machines, 63 pks. Woodware, 90 pks. Manufactured Iron, 199 pks. Hardware, 111 pks. Glassware, 723 pks. Sugar, 106 pks. Bread, 29 pks. Domestics, 221 pks. Machinery, 63 pks. Furniture, 39 pks. Paint, 237 pks. Drugs, 13 pks. Spices, 43 pks. Rope, 137 pks. Fish, 55 pks. Trunks, 38 pks. Agricultural Implements, 12 pks. Raisins, 17 cases Oil-cloth, 19 cases Saddlery, 16 cases Billiard-tables, 4,670 lbs. Hams, 4 cases Guns.

ASHES—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Pots at $6 75@$7 ₩ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

BRICKS—No changes of moment have been reported in values. Trade has been quite tame in all kinds. Offerings moderate.

CANDLES—Have been selling quite moderately in a jobbing way at former rates. Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₩ lb.

COAL—Private dealings have been on a moderate scale within the previous range as to values. Anthracite has attracted more attention. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ₩ ton. At the auction sale of Scranton to-day 50,000 tons were sold within the range of $4 35@$5 27½, as against the December range of $4 20@$5 37½ ₩ 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Quiet and rather less firm within yesterday's range; 1,500 bags Rio, by the Amazon, sold at Baltimore on private terms.

COTTON—A moderate business has been reported for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales, 1,306 bales, (of which 130 bales were to arrive,) including 80 bales to shippers, 993 bales to spinners, 33 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery a brisk trade has been reported, opening ⅛c. lower, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,200 bales, (of which 5,000 bales were on last evening, and 34,200 bales to-day, with 3,000 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January option closing at 14 21-32c.; February, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; March, 15 13-32c.; April, 15 29-32c.; May, 16 5-16c.; June, 16¾c.; July, 17⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 7,647 bales, including 2,424 bales from Norfolk, 1,427 bales from Savannah, 1,808 bales from Galveston, 1,299 bales from Charleston, and 689 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,202 bales, and thus far this week 114,202 bales, against 105,876 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,503,115 bales, against 2,208,293 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 31,156 bales; exports to the Continent, 21,633 bales. Stock—In New-York, 105,106 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 818,393 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary........	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary.	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling........	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling........	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling........	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

EGGS—Dull and lower; fresh, 20c.@23c.; limed, 10c.@14c.; supplies increasing.

FISH—Supplies have been offered with reserve, while a good demand has been noted for the leading kinds, which have been quoted firm. Dry Cod quoted at $4 75@$5 75 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$12 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Few trades of any importance were reported in State and Western Flour to-day, the dealings having been almost wholly in a jobbing way and to meet pressing wants for home use, with prices quoted generally weak, and in most instances about 10c. ₩ bbl. lower; Minnesota extras were in moderate request at the ruling rates. On desirable lines of shipping extras, which were not plenty, holders were unwilling to make concessions. The better qualities of Superfine were scarce and held with confidence, but these were exceptional features. The sales reported since our last have been 9,100 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; good to very fancy do. at $7@$8 10; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90 for fair to very good, in lots, and $6 40@$6 50 for poor, from dock; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10 ₩ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour quoted about 10c. ₩ bbl. lower, on a moderate business, in job lots. Sales, 850 bbls., chiefly at $8 15@$9 50, including 200 bbls., to arrive, at $8 25 ₩ bbl....Rye Flour quiet, but steady; 320 bbls. sold, in lots, mostly at $5 25@$5 75 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal in moderate demand at about former rates; 650 bbls. sold, with Brandywine quoted by receivers at $4 75, and from second hands at $4 65, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered more freely and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel cheaper, on a comparatively moderate trade, mostly for export. Prime lines of stock, especially Milwaukee, were not pressed for sale, with much eagerness; but of most other descriptions an ample supply was available at the current quotations. Winter Wheat dull at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 65 for fair to choice Milwaukee Spring; $1 59@$1 62 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 do.; $1 63@$1 64 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 58@$1 60 for No. 2 North-west do., mostly at $1 59 for good samples; $1 56½@$1 59 for poor to choice No. 2 Chicago do., mainly at $1 58 for good average lots; $1 56½@$1 62 for ungraded Spring; $1 75@$1 95 for fair ordinary to choice White Western....Corn has been in less demand, with new offered freely and quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, while old was comparatively scarce and held with some show of confidence. Export demand tamer. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,500 bushels, at 78c.@83c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 81c.@82c. for good average lots; 86c.@88c. for old and new Mixed do.; 92c. for strictly prime old do.; 89c. for old White Western; 87c.@87c. for new do.; 81c.@85c. for poor to very choice new Yellow do., and 86c. for choice Yellow Southern....Rye rather less firm; demand fair. Sales reported since our last embrace about 18,000 bushels Jersey, Pennsylvania, and State at $1 08@$1 09; and 600 bushels Jersey, in bags, from track, at $1 05 ₩ bushel....Barley strong, but quiet....Of Barley-malt a small lot of Canada West was reported sold at $2 10, cash....Oats have been quite active, but unsettled as to values, closing, however, more firmly. The inquiry has been mostly from trade sources, though partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 58c.@63c. for inferior to choice White Western, mostly at 62c.@63c. for good to strictly prime, closing at 63c. for prime lots, afloat; 61½c. for do., in store; 60c.@61½c. for fair to strictly prime Mixed do., closing with 61½c. reported bid for prime samples....Hay, Straw, and Feed without material alteration.

HEMP—No further dealings of moment reported; market essentially unaltered. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@3¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ₩ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—In view of the anticipated free receipts from South America, buyers have been less disposed to operate, and trade has been very tame, prices favoring purchasers. Stock in first hands here to-day, 76,500 Hides and 498 bales do., against 32,700 Hides and 807 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—The movements in this line continue on a restricted scale, with prices quoted essentially as before. Holders of the finer grades of stock are quite confident in their views, and insist on extreme rates. Some very choice to fancy lots of stock are quoted above the following figures. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@45c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 40c.@45c., ₩ lb.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The demand in nearly all instances has been very limited, on, however, a steady basis as to values.

LEATHER—Purchases have been made to a moderate extent to meet pressing wants, in good part for manufacturing purposes, with values quoted firm for the better qualities of stock, which have not been very plenty, though a good general assortment has been available.

METALS—Copper has been in more active demand, and quoted steady, since our last, with sales reported of 1,000,000 lbs. Lake at 24½c.@25c. cash, and 25c.@25½c. for futures. Scotch and American Pig-iron have been quiet, but held with firmness. Of English Rails 1,000 tons were sold on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $41@$41 50; Glengarnock, $42 50@$43; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$38; No. 2 do. at $29@$31; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40@$41; Wrought Scrap, $38 50....Pig-lead has been decidedly active; sales, 3,000 tons Domestic at 6c.@6¼c., with Foreign quoted at 6¾c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary, and Domestic at 6c., gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c.; Spelter has been dull at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for Foreign, and 8c.@11c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been quiet, with Straits quoted at 27¾c.@28c., gold; English at 26c., and Banca at 32c.@32½c., gold; ...Tin Plates in moderate demand at steady prices; sales 750 bxs. Charcoal, and 500 bxs. do. Terne, on private terms. We quote: Charcoal Plates at $10 50@$11; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 12½; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$8 75, gold, ₩ box....Of Zinc, 100 casks were sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations essentially unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin fairly active and steady in price; sales include 700 bbls. Strained, small packages, at $2 70; 200 bbls. Opaque at $3 50@$4 25 ₩ 280 lbs. And at Wilmington, 2,900 bbls. Strained, (rumored,) at $2 27½; and 1,900 bbls. E. F. G. H., at $2 65 ₩ 280 lbs., with 6½c. freight to the Baltic....Nothing really new in Tar or Pitch....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 132 bbls. merchantable at 48c.; and 100 bbls. Feb. 1 to 15, inclusive, at 48c. ₩ gallon; market steady.

OILS—Lard-oil quoted up to 90c. for best samples; other kinds as before; trade moderate.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, wanted at 6½c., with 6⅝c.@6¾c. asked; in shipping order, quoted at 10½c.@10¾c....Refined stronger and in demand; quoted for early delivery at 14c.@14¼c. Sales 2,000 bbls. high test at 15c.; 3,000 bbls. Standard, March option, at 15c., and equal to 5,000 bbls., in bulk, at 10c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 13¾c.@14c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 19c.@20c....Naphtha, 8½c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower on a restricted business. Sales for early delivery include 150 bbls. inspected new Western Mess, in a jobbing way, at $16 25@$16 50, with full lots quoted at $16 12½; 200 bbls. uninspected do. at $16; 300 bbls. old do. at $14 75@$14 87½; and small lots of Extra Prime at $14. And, for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., February, at $15 85; and 2,250 bbls., March, at $16.... Dressed Hogs in fair request, with City quoted at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Western at 7c.@7 9-16c., ₩ lb., showing more firmness on restricted offerings....Cut-meats moderately sought after at about former figures; sales include 200 tcs. Pickled Hams within the range of 10½c.@11c. for 17 to 14 lbs.; 3,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10½c.@11c.; 75 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅛c.; 250 bxs. do., February, at 6½c., closing with this price bid....Bacon in less demand and less firm, with sales reported for early delivery of 200 bxs. Short Clear at 8⅜c.; 900 bxs. Long and Short Clear, (part to arrive,) at 8⅜c., and 500 bxs. do. and do., February option, at 8⅝c....Lard has been fairly active, but at easier prices for Western product, which has been offered with more freedom. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 650 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅝c.@9¾c., the latter rate from store; 600 tcs. do. Kettle at 9⅞c.@10c.; 75 tcs. City Steam at 9⅝c., and small lots of Refined at 10c.@10¼c. And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam 1,250 tcs., February options, at 9⅝c.; 250 tcs., to arrive in February, at 9⅝c.; 250 tcs., March option, at 9 13-16c.; and 1,750 tcs., April, at 9 15-16c.@10c., closing steadier, with February options quoted at 9⅝c.@9 11-16c.; March at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; and April at 10c....Beef in some request, in a jobbing way, at steady rates; 130 bbls. sold in lots. ....Beef Hams salable at former figures....The better grades of Butter quoted about steady, with a fair trade noted, chiefly for local use; poor qualities rather weak. ....A good inquiry noted for the finer qualities of Cheese, partly for export, at full rates, best State factory quoted at 15c.@15½c., the latter for fancy.

RICE—The market shows rather more firmness on a fair demand, with sales reported of 40 tcs. Carolina at $8 50@$8 62½; 50 bags Patna at $7 62½; 150 bags Rangoon at $7 37½, currency, and 1,000 bags do., to arrive, at $3 60, gold, in bond, ₩ 100 lbs. Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to strictly prime; Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50, free, $3 60@$3 62½, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 50@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately active and firm in price, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in limited request, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Clover tamer and rather weaker; 400 bags sold at 9¼c. ₩ lb. Other kinds essentially as before.

SKINS—Deer have been in some demand, with Honduras quoted at 60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.@65c.; Central American, untrimmed, 60c.; Sisal, 62½c.; Angostura, 50c.@52½c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency. Goat dull, but about steady, including Tampico, 47c.@48c.; Matamoras, 47c.@48c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 47½c.; Cape, 32c.@35c.; Madras, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency.

SUGARS—With reduced offerings and a good demand for supplies, Raw favors sellers' prices, being now quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. higher. Sales, 1,615 hhds. and 448 bxs., including 976 hhds. and 448 bxs. Centrifugal, at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; 545 hhds. about good fair to good Refining Cuba, at 7⅞c.@8c., and 94 hhds. strictly prime do. at 8¼c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do. 8c.@8⅛c.; prime do. 8⅛c.@8¼c.; fair to choice grocery do. 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars have been in good request, with hard quoted up to 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@8⅞c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 93,000 lbs. common to strictly prime at 7⅛c.@7⅞c. ₩ lb.; market firm....Of Stearine, 25 tcs. sold at 9½c., with this rate bid and 9⅝c. asked for strictly prime City, in hhds.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 ₩ gallon, on sales of 600 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been less active. Room on berth has not been offered very freely, and has been quoted firm with a moderate demand noted for accommodation. In the chartering line there was not much animation. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in some request, and quoted at full figures. Tonnage suited to the Grain trade in comparatively slack demand at the moment....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been by steam, 35 tcs. Pork at 9s. 6d. ₩ tierce; 156 bbls. do. at 7s. ₩ bbl.; 625 bxs. Bacon, mostly at 55s. ₩ ton, with Grain rates quoted nominally as before. The Cornwall steam-ship mentioned in our last, is of 1,872 tons gross, and 1,360 tons net, register....Also, two ships, 1,383 and 729 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms. ....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, (by an outside vessel,) at 10½d. ₩ bushel; 400 tcs. Beef at 10s. ₩ tierce; 35 bbls. 100 half bbls. Pork, at 7s. and 3s. 6d.; 20 tcs. do. at 10s.; 155 pks. Bacon, &c., at 50s.@55s.; and 200 bbls. Paraffine Wax at 55s. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, (of through freight,) 10,000 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ bbl.; and 1,500 bxs. Bacon, at 60s. ₩ ton....For Newcastle, by steam, 300 tcs. Beef at 10s. ₩ tierce....For the United Kingdom, or the continent, a British bark, 460 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Residuum at 5s. ₩ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 383 tons, hence with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum (a recharter) at 6s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; also a ship, 1,002 tons, and a bark, 786 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, and a British bark, 575 tons, with do. from Portland, Oregon, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Merchandise at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton, measurement; and shipments of Rye rumored, without reliable particulars....For the Continent, a British bark, 648 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For a French port, direct, an American bark, 550 tons, hence with about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 150 cases Tobacco at 30s....For Copenhagen and orders, a German bark, 306 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Gottenburg, a Swedish bark, 354 tons, hence with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, privileges extending to the Levant, a British brig, 197 tons, hence with about 6,000 cases Petroleum reported at 42½c....For Barcelona, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1½c. ₩ lb....For Demerara, a brig, with Boards, reported from St. John, at $8 75, with option of Berbice at 50c. additional....For Sagua la Grande, a schooner, with Boards; reported from St. John, at $6 75....For a Cuban port direct, a brig and schooner, with Shooks from St. John, at 20c....For Cardenas and orders, a brig, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 18c., and a schooner, with do., from do., with choice of ports, at 19c....For the United States, a British brig, 209 tons, with Marble, from Leghorn, on private terms....For Gloucester, a British brig, 209 tons, with Salt, from Cadiz, on private terms....For ports north of Hatteras, a schooner, with Molasses, from Caibarien, reported at $5; another, with do., from Sagua, at $4 75; and another, from Trinidad, Cuba, with Sugar and Molasses, reported at 57½c., and $5....For New-York, a British schooner, 320 tons, with Marble, from Leghorn, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Flour—Low grades still scarce, wanted at 25c. higher; sales of Superfine Winter at $5@$5 50; Extra do., $5 75@$6; Double Extra do., $6 25@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7; Family, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat—Spring opened firmer at $1 26½ for No. 2; closed dull; Winter higher at $1 48 for No. 3 Red; $1 65 for No. 2 Red. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower at 63c. for No. 2 Mixed at East Side, on track; 63c. bid in elevator; sales at 63⅛c., March; 65c., April. Oats opened higher at 46c. for No. 2, in elevator; closed at 45c.@45½c. Barley firm at $1 30@$1 45 for fair to good medium; $1 50@$1 52 for prime to choice. Rye firm at 84c.@85c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork firm at $15@$15 25. Dry Salted Meats—Buyers demand a reduction for round lots; holders firm, and business small for small lots. Bacon firm at 7½c. for Shoulders, 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard active for futures; large sales of up country at 9c., last half of February. Hogs higher, at $4 90@$5 50 for shipping; $5 25@$5 50 for packing; $5 60@$5 80 for Extra. Cattle firm at $3 50@$4 50 for Texans; $3 75@$6 25 for Fair to Extra native Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,800 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady at $1 24½@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring; $1 23½ for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 24, February; $1 27, March; No. 3 do., $1 16½@$1 17; Rejected, $1 11@$1 11½. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 58¼c., cash; 58½c., February; 59¾c., March; Rejected Old, 53¾c.@54c.; New, 49½c. Oats quiet and lower at 42½c.@42¾c., cash; 43¾c.@44c., March; Rejected, 39c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 80½c.@82c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 63@$1 70 for No. 2 Fall; $1 43@$1 50 for No. 3 Spring. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $6 35@$6 40 for Heavy; $6 50 for Light. Pork opened dull, but closed active and higher at $14 40, cash or February; $14 87½ March. Lard firm and in fair demand at 9¼c., cash; $9 30 February; $9 55 bid March. Bulk Meats in good demand at 5⅝c. for Shoulders; 7⅞c. for Short Rib Middles; 8c. for Short Clear Middles, loose, spot. Green Hams, 19 lbs. average, 10¼c.@10½c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 97c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 151,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 47,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Lake imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,700 bbls; Wheat, 40,400 bushels; Corn, 3,600 bushels; Oats, 43,400 bushels. Rail exports from elevators—Wheat, 40,400 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 43,400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8 08@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat nominal; no sales reported; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 spring, $1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 47@$1 48; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 45@$1 48; Red Winter, $1 55; White do., $1 70@$1 75. Corn steady; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 8c.; New, on the track, held at 73c.@74c. Oats firm; held at 55c. Barley nominal; Canada, $1 55@$1 75; Western, $1 55@$1 60. Rye firm; held at $1 05. Barley-malt—Western, $1 60@$1 75; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Dressed Hogs, 8c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Clover-seed firm at $7@$10; Timothy is quoted at $3 50; Flax-seed wanted at $3 25. Flour firm and more active; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extras, $6 25@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 75@$8 25; High Grades, $8@$10 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 58@$1 65; Amber, $1 78; White, $1 30@$1 90. Rye steady at 96c. Corn dull; New Yellow, 78c.@82c.; New Mixed, 82c.; White, 88c. Oats steady; White, 57c.@62c. Coffee firm; Rio, 23@28¾c., gold. Sugar firmer. Molasses—Sales, new crop at 32c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $16@$16 75. Smoked Hams, 11½c.@13c., do. Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. do. Shoulders, 7¾c.@7¾c. Hams in pickle, 10½c.@11c. Salted Shoulders, 6¾c. Lard held at 9½c.@9¾c. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 10¼c.; Refined, 13¾c. Whisky held at $1 01 for Western Refined.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat steady; fair to prime White, $1 75@$1 90; Pennsylvania Red, $1 80@$1 83; other grades unchanged. Corn weak and inactive; Southern White, 76c.@83c.; do. Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 81c. Oats steady; Southern, 55c.@59c.; Western, 55c.@58c. Rye in good demand at 95c.@98c. Hay in good demand and steady at $20@$25. Provisions strong but quiet, and no round lots offering. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—No sales; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8⅝c. Bacon unchanged and in active jobbing demand. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@15c. Lard, 9c.@9¾c. Western Butter in fair demand and unchanged. Coffee strong at 26c.@28c. Whisky firm and quiet at $1 02.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 25½ for No. 1, $1 23½ for No. 2; February, $1 23⅝; March, $1 26½. Oats quiet and unchanged at 41¼c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 59c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 77½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring. Pork nominally $14 35 cash; $14 85 March. Hams in pickle sold at 9c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5⅞c. for Shoulders, loose; Boxed Middles, 7¾c.@8¼c. Lard held firmly at 9⅜c.@9½c. for Kettle, 9¼c.@9½c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5 25@$6 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour and 68,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour and 59,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull at $1 45@$1 52. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 58c.@62c. Oats quiet and steady at 43c.@50c. Butter firm. Pork nominally $1 550@$15 75. Lard quiet; Steam held at 9c.@9⅛c.; Kettle, 9⅛c.@9¾c. Bulk Meats steady at 6¼c. for Shoulders, cash and first half of March; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c., spot; 8¼c. buyer first half of March; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8⅛c. Bacon scarce and in good demand at 7¼c.@7⅜c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs steady and firm; sales of Light at $5 40@$5 65; Heavy, $5 75@$5 90; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 5,500. Whisky steady at 95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Flour steady but dull; sales of 900 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 60; White Canada, $1 85@$1 90. Corn steady; sales of two cars at 80c. Barley unsettled and nominally higher; Canada held at $1 87½@$1 90. Corn-meal, $1 65 for Bolted, $1 60 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26, ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 49 for Amber Michigan; March, $1 54; April, $1 58½; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 46½@$1 47. Corn firm and in fair demand at 67c. for High Mixed; February, 66½c.; April, 69½c.@70½c.; May, 71½c.@72c.; June, 72½c.@73c.; new, February, 63½c.; March, 66c.; Low Mixed, 65½c.; new, 62½c. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 55@$6 60. Clover Seeds dull at $5 40 for Mammoth. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat and 10,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Wheat sold at $1 60 for White, $1 55 for Amber, $1 50 for Red. Corn sold at 68c.@71c. Oats sold at 62c.@70c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c., loose. Bacon—Sales, of Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9¼c.@9½c. for Tierce; 10¼c.@10½c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 94½c.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—Flour dull and a shade lower. Wheat dull and lower at $1 65 for Extra; $1 59 for No. 1 White; $1 48 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 62½c. Oats in good demand at 47½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce at 75c. in store. Oats firm and scarce at 62c. in store. Bulk Meats active and higher at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, 8⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard in good demand at 9¼c.@10¼c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28.—Wheat dull and steady at $1 58 for No. 1 Red; $1 48 for No. 2. Corn steady at 70c.@71c. for Old Mixed; 66c.@67c. for New. Oats quiet at 50c. for No. 1 State; 48c. for No. 2. Petroleum firm and higher at 12c. for Standard White in car lots.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 43½c. Resin quiet at $2 17½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 25 Hard, $3 25 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Cotton nominally unchanged; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 11,913 bales; gross, 12,657 bales; exports, coastwise, 935 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 6,300 bales; stock, 303,367 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14⅞c.@15c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 2,774 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,131 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,572 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 2,240 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,510 bales; coastwise, 1,050 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 113,736 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 2,941 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,514 bales; coastwise, 3,347 bales; sales, 1,057 bales; stock, 104,970 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 1,335 bales; exports, coastwise, 992 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 74,035 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 28—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108¼; 10-40s, 105¼; New 5s, 102⅞.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43½@43¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 17½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 28.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable February, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7¾d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,800 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable January, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 69s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 40s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 41s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 41s. ₩ quarter. Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 34s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Refined Petroleum, 12½d. ₩ gallon. Evening—Common Resin, 7s. ₩ cwt. Linseed Oil, £30@£30 10 ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. @33s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—RENT DAY — VARIETIES — Mr. Charles White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FUN IN A FOG—The Vokes troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT—Ned Buntline and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Isabella Brush, Mr. L. Damrosch, Mr. S. B. Mills.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu—"Land of the Midnight Sun."

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Gov. DIX and Controller HOPKINS deserve the public thanks for presenting the facts in relation to the deficiency in the several sinking funds of the State so that they cannot be misunderstood or ignored. To maintain a false appearance of economy the Legislatures for several years past have directed the Controller to invest surplus moneys belonging to the sinking funds in taxes to be collected, which Gov. DIX properly calls a financial transaction difficult to understand. But its object was plain. The Legislature desired to keep up expenditures, chiefly for the benefit of politicians, but, being afraid to lay additional taxes on the people to meet them, dishonestly paid these appropriations out of the sinking fund, and the end is that the public credit is in peril unless a resort is had to extraordinary measures. Nearly two-thirds of the sinking funds of the State exist only on paper, and immediate action is required to put an end to the shameful practices to which this deficiency is due. The suggestions and conclusions of Controller HOPKINS, which are heartily indorsed by Gov. DIX, should be met by the Legislature in the same spirit. The reform which is now proposed has been delayed too long for the credit of the State, and should now be made so thorough that we shall be in no danger in the future of a recurrence of these disgraceful financial operations.

Everybody knows that sailors in the merchant service are no longer what they used to be—that the hardest thing in the world is to find efficient seamen to man our mercantile service. Land-lubbers now do the duties for which well-trained sailors are alone fitted. Yesterday Senator ANTHONY introduced a petition for a modification of the laws governing masters and seamen; and he truly said it was a subject which sadly needed attention. We wish Senator ANTHONY would follow it up. We suspect it will be hard to find a remedy for the present condition of affairs—the sea does not tempt boys as it used to do, and a boy who takes to a sea-faring life as a calling is looked upon by his parents as having gone to the dogs. Yet sailors are better paid than they used to be, and we doubt whether they are much worse treated. In Mr. R. H. DANA'S charming book, *Two Years Before the Mast*, the cruelties formerly inflicted upon sailors are powerfully described, and the recollection of that description inclines us to doubt the accuracy of Senator ANTHONY'S recollection when he tells us that he "remembered the time when there was no such thing as cruelty to seamen." Undoubtedly, however, there is much room for improvement, and Senator ANTHONY would confer a great service upon the public if he could contrive the means of bringing about this improvement.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says that Mr. T. B. VAN BUREN has been nominated "Counsel" and "Minister" to Kanagawa, Japan. We were not aware that the Government had either post in its gift. We do not see what we want with a Minister at Kanagawa, and still less with a Counsel. The *Commercial* goes on to say that Mr. JAY "was the cause of all the scandal concerning privileges and contracts connected with the Vienna Exposition." This is a very eccentric opinion, and we should be very much astonished to find that the Administration shared it. Mr. JAY is a gentleman who is very far beyond the reproach of having been mixed up in any questionable transactions, and if Mr. VAN BUREN is sent to Kanagawa, it is probably only because the Government looks upon him as a good man to send to a remote place. Distance lends enchantment to the view.

There is reason to fear that the Assembly has forgotten the earnest request of Gov. DIX, in his annual message, that the Supply bill may be sent to him not later than the first day of March. Less than four weeks now remain in which to consider and pass the bill before the date named, even should it be reported at once from the Committee on Ways and Means. We hope the committee will report the bill without delay, and that the members of both Houses will abstain this year from the annual custom of loading it down with all sorts of items for the benefit of individuals or localities. An effort should be made to carry out the suggestion of Gov. DIX, to make it simply a bill to supply deficiencies in preceding appropriations. But whatever may be put into the bill should be placed there speedily, in order that the scandal of last year may not be repeated, when the bill was passed at the very last moment of the session, without anybody having a chance to know what it contained. Considering the circumstances, the bill had very few objectionable items, but it will not do to incur the danger of this proceeding a second time.

An opportunity was presented to the Coroner in the investigation of the Stiner tragedy, in East Sixtieth street, to do a great public service, but it has been wholly neglected. The testimony produced concerning the construction of the house in reference to its danger from fire was scanty and almost worthless. With nothing before them on this point, which was the one of chief interest to the general public, the jury readily caught at current rumors, and have rendered a verdict which leaves the origin of the fire to be conjectured. They do indeed find that the flues were not the cause of the fire, and that it originated in the basement at the head of the cellar stairs, but whether from accident or design they are unable to say. The jury, perhaps, could not do any more than this with the evidence before them, but the public will not be satisfied with the verdict upon this point. It certainly seemed possible to obtain testimony which would determine whether the house was so constructed as to be reasonably safe from danger by fire, and it was this information which was wanted because of the fact that there are hundreds of dwellings in the City built on the same plan. There is no compensation for the incompleteness of the verdict in the positive declarations exonerating the Police and Fire Department, and dwelling upon the inadequacy of both forces to the public needs in the upper part of the City. These facts were well known before the jury began their investigation.

The Senate is still engaged in the debate on the finances. The discussion has taken a great range, and it is hard to say what may be the result of it. Meanwhile, we should like to call attention to the very pertinent and accurate language of the specific resolution which the Senate is now considering. It is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress at the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March, 1869, for the practical redemption of United States notes in coin.

There is no evading the fact that the country is pledged to the redemption of its notes in coin. What, then, can possibly relieve Congress of the duty of taking some definite steps to that end, and what is the good reason why those steps should not be taken at the present session? Instead of responding to this simple and imperative demand, Congress is considering the unjustifiable course of legalizing the reissue of the notes already redeemed.

One of the difficulties in the way of sensible and honorable action on financial questions arises from the utter want of consistency or intelligence in the opposition. This was illustrated yesterday in the course of Mr. S. S. COX, who proposed for the act extending the legal-tender issue a substitute of the wildest and most impracticable character. Mr. COX cannot resist the temptation to make an impression on the House, but he has little choice as to what the impression shall be. In this case he proposed to declare the particular greenbacks reissued not legal tender, and to follow them into the hands of all holders by a process too complicated for description here. But he did not undertake to enforce the plain duty of Congress to provide for the redemption of an amount of legal-tender notes equal to that issued, and to keep the limit of the whole issue at $356,000,000, until it can be reduced still lower.

Mr. GLADSTONE delivered yesterday what appears to have been a somewhat commonplace speech to a very spare audience. In November, 1871, Mr. GLADSTONE'S popularity had already begun to wane, but the announcement that he was to address his constituents on Blackheath brought together, in spite of not very favorable weather, an audience of over 16,000 persons. Yesterday he addressed but three thousand, and we fear that the state of the weather will hardly explain the ominous change. In 1871 Mr. GLADSTONE was received with a perfect storm of hooting and hissing, but the close of a very dexterous and powerful speech was greeted with almost uninterrupted applause. His success in passing through that ordeal had a decidedly favorable effect on the uncertain fortunes of his administration. The number of people present yesterday was not large enough to give the meeting more than a local significance. In 1871 Mr. GLADSTONE reminded his hearers that the British is not a paternal Government, and that the question "whether the English father is to be the father of a happy family and the centre of a united home, is a question which must depend mainly upon himself." In 1874 Mr. GLADSTONE seems to lean a little to the "paternal" view, and hints that, unless a liberal administration is sustained at the pending election, there will be but a slender chance for the English father having anything worth mentioning in the shape of a happy home at all.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

There are some subjects connected with public affairs which come home to the daily life and the money interests of every person. This oft-debated one of inflation and contraction is a topic which touches the pocket and the comfort of every householder or consumer. All other subjects now discussed by Congress—State Governments at the South, political "records," "salary grabs," and the like—are comparatively unimportant to the average citizen by the side of the great question whether in the next ten years a dollar in paper is to be worth a dollar in gold, or from ten to twenty per cent. less. When Mr. BOUTWELL said, in his recent speech in the Senate, that a depreciated currency was of no special injury, provided the amount of the depreciation was definite, he showed that singular *haziness* of mind which sometimes seems to afflict him in treating of an economical subject.

The truth is that to the majority of people—the medium shop-keepers, the mechanics, average professional men, and persons with fixed salaries—the depreciation of the currency is an evil which makes itself felt every hour and every day. Whether the depreciation of ten or twenty per cent. remains substantially the same for a year or more, the loss and obstruction are the same. We call upon all our readers with incomes varying from $1,000 to $5,000 to look back over the last ten years, and see how exceedingly difficult it has been "to make both ends meet;" how very little way, compared with the years before the war, a dollar seemed to go; how few savings could be made, and how indefinitely and mysteriously expenses seemed to increase. It is the universal experience of every householder during this period that a dollar has been worth only a fractional part of what a dollar once was. This uncertainty and depreciation have kept pace with the change in the currency. They were greatest in the last years of the war, but have been gradually lessening as the gold value of our paper rose. They are still, however, important enough to annoy and render anxious every person with a small income.

Then, in addition, there must come, under the present system, every few years, a grand crash, which, to the middle classes, is an unmitigated misfortune. Those of us who depend on moderate incomes from professional, mechanical, or mercantile labor, cannot afford at every short period to see them half swept away by a financial *débâcle*. The large operators and speculators do not so much mind a general crash of credit, because their rivals go down also, and they are no worse off than the majority, and can soon recover.

But to the small business man, or one with fixed income, such accidents are fatal. It would be difficult to measure or describe the calamity and pain brought home to tens of thousands of families by the recent panic. We all know where our dangers come from, and the source of this uncertainty and inflation in the daily values of the articles we purchase and consume. Mr. BOUTWELL'S experience in commercial life—we say it with respect—is derived mainly from his management of a "country store" during a specie-paying period. He evidently has not watched the action of a depreciated currency on all the ordinary values of articles of consumption. When a country housekeeper purchases, for instance, a lot of tin for tinning his roof, he goes to the stove-man of his village; the stove-man buys of a wholesale dealer in the nearest city, and he from the importer in New-York. The importer purchases in England, when, we will say, the currency is ten per cent. depreciated, and pays in gold. But he must charge his wholesale customer in currency, and be paid by a note three or six months ahead. He does not know what this money will be worth six months ahead. He hears talk of inflation, and it is possible that paper then may be fifteen or twenty per cent. below gold. He must sell on a gambling risk, and, if possible, protect himself. Perhaps he charges five per cent. for the risk. The wholesale dealer puts his legitimate profit, say twenty per cent., on this extra charge; the retailer pays the extra six per cent., and probably makes his extra charge nine or ten per cent. to the consumer, so that by the time the tin reaches our consumer, he pays ten dollars more on every hundred, for this single article, than it ought legitimately to cost. If now we multiply this increase of price by every petty article which a housekeeper consumes, where gold values enter, we can see where the waste in our household accounts has gone the past few years. Then it must be remembered that wages, salaries, and fees do not correspond exactly to the depreciation of the currency. Everything is uncertain. The dollar we receive may be worth, one day, ninety cents, and the next, eighty cents. As business is so uncertain, all men speculate and gamble. There is no steadiness anywhere. The savings of the country flow into the cities to swell that readiest of all speculations—speculation in securities and shares of all sorts of productive and unproductive enterprises. Venture and gambling increase; production is unhealthily stimulated; credits are immensely expanded, when suddenly an accident collapses the bubble, and a financial panic sets in with its dreadful misery and suffering. This is the natural working of that "depreciated currency" to which Mr. BOUTWELL is so indifferent.

We say to all our readers of moderate incomes, that unless they will arouse themselves, and influence Congress, the inflationists and speculators and debtors, who can always make the most noise, will carry the day, and we shall see another round of inflation, of speculation, uncertain values, depreciation of currency, and final collapse. But the next time, be it remembered, the crash will be much more painful and disastrous. After it people may say, "We will not exchange real property for this sham representative of value;" and our boasted currency may sink like the Austrian paper, or the French *assignats.*

OUR CHIEF CUSTOMERS.

The Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an interesting analysis of the export returns of the last financial year, showing the countries to which our principal domestic products were sent between July 1, 1872, and June 30, 1873. Beginning with breadstuffs, we find that of the total export of wheat, valued at fifty-one and a half millions, Great Britain and her colonies took $49,700,000. Some idea of the immense export trade of the second half of last year may be gathered from the fact that the British returns, which come down to Dec. 31, credit the United Kingdom with receiving, during the year 1873, wheat from the United States to the value of sixty-four millions. Under the head of wheat flour, Great Britain and her colonies account for eleven millions out of the nineteen exported during the last financial year. The British West Indian possessions take more than half of all the biscuit we export, and of the exports of Indian corn, twenty-two and three-fourths millions go to Great Britain and her colonies, leaving only one million for all other countries put together. It is noticeable that Ireland consumes ten millions and a half of our Indian corn exports. In cotton, the United Kingdom takes three-fourths of our entire surplus, heading the list with an annual value of one hundred and sixty-one millions. France comes next with twenty-one millions, Germany with eighteen, Russia with nine, and Spain with five.

In regard to the destination of our exports of provisions, a similar state of facts exists. Of hams and bacon England and Scotland take twenty-two millions out of a total of thirty-five. Of beef Great Britain and her colonies take about two millions out of a total of two and a half millions; and of pork three and a half out of five millions reach the same destination. About one-half of all the butter we export goes to England and her dependencies, and out of a total export of ten and a half millions' worth of cheese, nine and a half are absorbed by England and Scotland. In lard, Germany is our chief customer, taking a little over six millions in value, against the British consumption of five and a half millions. Of this article, Belgium takes three and Cuba two millions' worth. In tallow, England leads again, taking three millions out of a total export of seven millions. Of manufactured leather, Great Britain and her colonies account for a little short of three millions, while Germany takes over one million of dollars in value, or about all that remains.

Coming to mineral oils, the balance shifts in favor of Continental Europe. Of crude oils, France takes about two millions and Germany half a million, leaving half a million for all other countries. In refined illuminating oils, out of a total export of thirty-four millions, Germany leads with eleven and a half, and Belgium comes next with five millions, a very large portion of which is, in both cases, distributed over the Continent. Of our leaf tobacco, again, Germany takes the larger share, having received it during the last financial year to the value of six millions and a half, but the sum of the tobacco export to all the places owing allegiance to the British crown is only a very little short of that amount. France takes two and a half millions' worth of our tobacco, Italy two millions, and Holland and Spain $1,300,000 each. Our coal exports experienced a considerable increase last year, chiefly due to the Canadian demand for over two millions, or two-thirds of the entire export. Agricultural implements, chiefly mowers and reapers, also show a remarkable increase, for which $900,000 sent to Germany partly accounts. Our iron exports increased from six to eight millions, and of the latter amount Cuba took one and a half million, the Dominion of Canada a similar amount, the United States of Colombia $850,000, and Germany $620,000. As a general conclusion, we find that wheat, Indian corn, cotton, and provisions accounted for $371,500,000, or fifty-five per cent. of our total domestic exports for the year, and that of this amount $281,500,000 went to Great Britain and her colonies. Oil and tobacco account for $62,000,000, or about ten per cent. of our total exports, and of them, countries under the British crown took $14,000,000. On the whole, Great Britain and her dependencies must have absorbed at least one-half of our domestic exports for the last financial year.

WORKING CHILDREN.

In each department of the State Legislature, members who interest themselves especially in the welfare of the working classes have offered a bill for the protection of that hard-worked class, the factory children—Mr. WAGSTAFF presenting it in the House, and Senator WOOD in the Senate. The proposed law is the one drawn up by Mr. C. E. WHITEHEAD, counsel of the Children's Aid Society, which has been widely approved by all persons who have studied the subject. It has been defeated for two successive years in the Legislature by the opposition of two or three manufacturers—the fact being that, in such a matter, the interest for the legislation is only a general philanthropic sentiment, while the opposition to it rests on supposed self-interest; so that the cause of so weak and unprotected a class as poor children overworking themselves has no chance in such a contest. The voice of the laborer's child, working from dawn to evening, without amusement or education, tied to a machine, and becoming a machine itself, is not heard in the working men's meetings or the public journals, nor does it penetrate the halls of legislation. There, two or three men with votes or money or influence will outweigh ten thousand of these unfortunate children, who are shut out from all that gladdens childhood, and bound to labor which cramps and stunts the body and dwarfs the mind.

The evil in this City, not even considering other portions of the State, has become gigantic. The agents of the Children's Aid Society have made careful research, and estimate the number of young children employed in shops and factories in New-York and suburbs to amount to nearly *one hundred thousand.* Many of these, especially in the tobacco trade, begin as early as four and six years, and vast numbers are under thirteen. They form an army of little workers, who go forth from their rooms early in the morning, and work at every conceivable species of manufacture from seven till six, stopping for an hour at noon; some even carrying on their trade with weary fingers in the evening. Their occupations are as various as the following, taken from the record of a single night-school which some of these children attended:

"They put up insect-powder, drive wagons, tend oyster saloons, are tinsmiths, engravers, office boys, in type foundries, at screws, in blacksmith shops, make cigars, polish, work at packing tobacco, in barber shops, at paper stands, are cash boys, light porters, make artificial flowers, work at hair, are errand boys, make ink, are in Singers' sewing-machine factory, and printing offices; some post bills, some are paint-scrapers, some peddlers; they pack snuff, attend poultry-stands at market, in shoe stores and hat stores, tend stands, and help painters and carpenters."

Now, it is pre-eminently for the interest of the working classes, in all points of view, that this overwork of children should be checked. Their labor competes with the labor of adults, and brings down wages. The child impoverishes the father indirectly. If the labor unions object to apprentices, much more should they object to children as operatives. Then, these boys and girls are growing up to become members of the working class. The lads will make ignorant, weak, and poorly-formed men, who will bring down the average quality of the laboring class. The girls will be utterly unable, from their early toil, to do their duties as wives and mothers.

To the whole community, especially to one where the laboring class votes, such a threatened degeneration of the masses is a fearful danger. Nor should the manufacturers themselves selfishly dread any limitation of the hours of children's labor, or any enforcement of education among young operatives. It is the universal experience, both in the New-England States and in Great Britain, that education so much improves the quality and the steadiness of the work accomplished that the Factory laws really do not injure the employers. But whether it is for the interest of a particular class or not, the duty of humanity demands that this overwork of young children in our Commonwealth should cease. It is not right for any employer of labor to keep little children in a close factory all day, without opportunity for relaxation or of education. It is a wrong to the child's body and mind. It is a species of slavery. To the public it is a matter of comparatively little consequence whether the greed of the parent or the selfishness of the manufacturer is most at fault. The evil must cease. It is a disgrace to this enlightened Commonwealth that nearly all the New-England States, and old England, (where the labor of children is of vastly more importance than here,) should long ago have passed stringent acts protecting factory children, while our Legislature annually refuses to do so. The present proposed act has gone quite as far in yielding to the demands of the manufacturers as it is safe to do. It is a fair, just, and humane law. We trust that the present Legislature will not fail to pass it, and thus protect the great multitude of helpless children.

A DOCTOR'S RECREATION.

The diversions of the learned and the great are often characterized by eccentricity. Everybody has heard the story of RICHELIEU amusing himself by jumping over chairs, and how DE GRAMMONT, having surprised him in that artless pastime, instantly joined in, like a true courtier as he was. Dr. JOHNSON found great internal satisfaction in stepping on the cracks of the pavement as he walked along the street. SENECA, we regret to say, thought that getting slightly drunk was the most suitable relaxation for the sage—an opinion in which many persons more or less sage have since eagerly acquiesced. The luckless LOUIS XVI., as is generally known, took his chief delight in lock-making, though it is, perhaps, less known that the taste was fairly inherited.

These and many other instances of the sort may be found among the curiosities of literature which various writers have taken the trouble to collect. It may be doubted, however, if there is recorded any more curious form of recreation than that which a physician of New-York State is said to have chosen for the solace of his leisure moments. He is a doctor in Cortland County, of learning and skill, we are told, in his profession, and he amuses himself at odd times by pulling teeth. The peculiarity of the pastime consists in the fact that the teeth are pulled without the permission of the owner. Thus, a short time ago, if we may trust the veracious record of the local journal, "a young lady called at his office to have a tooth extracted, when he persuaded her to drink some brandy or other liquor to ease the pain of the operation, then went deliberately to work and drew seven teeth, all but one of which were perfectly sound." The important discovery in anæsthesia here so carelessly proclaimed is only less remarkable than the facility with which the young ladies of Cortlandt County are brought to drink "brandy or other liquor" at request.

On another occasion, our medical tooth-fancier was making a professional call, "when a little girl four or five years of age ran up to him in a frank and fearless way peculiar to children of that age, and asked him to pull one of her teeth." To that touching appeal our good physician responded with alacrity, "but was forbidden by a friend of the child who was present." Directly afterward, however, the girl, being left alone with the amateur dentist, was heard to scream, and her mother, rushing to the rescue, found "that one of the girl's pearly teeth, perfectly sound, had been drawn." So far as appears from the account, this peculiar taste of the doctor's is not in any way resented. It seems to be regarded by the good people of Cortland County as the harmless failing of an otherwise excellent man, whose skill and learning are not to be put in comparison with a few paltry teeth. Even the young lady who lost seven is not said to have manifested the slightest resentment against the spoiler, or even to have reclaimed the stolen property.

So far as we can judge, therefore, the amiable virtuoso will have no limits to the cultivation of his charming though somewhat inconvenient taste, while his stock of "brandy or other liquor," and the teeth of Cortland County, hold out. When he has exhausted the dental supply he may, perhaps, divert himself with an occasional amputation of the fingers or arms, or now and then cut off an ear or a nose of his good-natured patients. When these pleasures begin to pale he will comfort himself, it may be, with the fresher charms of scalping, or find a needed variety in the casual elimination of an eye. To a physician of taste and imagination, the resources of this form of amusement are varied and endless, and so long as the people of Cortland County do not object, we see no reason to doubt for this guileless epicurean the assurance of a never-failing supply of innocent recreation, to cheer and comfort him even to the remotest age.

ICE.

The apprehensions of a failure in the ice crop which were felt in the early part of the Winter appear to have proved themselves without foundation. A fair average supply, so far at least as our Atlantic sea-board is concerned, seems now certain; and there is still enough of the Winter left to render it not improbable that the supply will be an unusually plentiful one.

In any of our great American cities ice cannot, with propriety, be called a mere luxury. If it does not come under the head of the necessaries, it is certainly one of the important comforts of life. To be obliged to go entirely without it is a serious hardship, and one which is felt to be so much more by those who are subjected to it than many people imagine. The poor, indeed, become accustomed to this privation, as they do to a good many others; but it is a privation, nevertheless. To drink ordinary hydrant water when the mercury is among the nineties, is not usually pleasant, even to people whose incomes are under five hundred dollars a year. Some of them, no doubt, do not mind it. A few may even prefer such a beverage to a cooler one. There is, occasionally, an individual in good circumstances who has the same preference. Some persons, if the thermometer had been standing at over 95° for a week, would like the Croton water at just the temperature at which it came out of the pipes. But these persons are far from numerous. Any one of our readers could, we think, count on his fingers the number of all such individuals he has ever known, and have several digits to spare at the end of the calculation. And even people who do not require ice in the water they drink, want it for other purposes. The oleaginous appearance and taste of butter, without ice, in hot weather, for instance, is not especially agreeable to anybody.

The difference between a good and a poor supply of ice is one which principally affects people in moderate circumstances. Families having incomes of over ten thousand dollars a year can always, in a City like this, get ice if they want it. On the other hand, the question of the supply is, to the very poor, of even less consequence than to the rich; for they get little or none of it, whatever the price may be. But there is a large class to whom a difference in the supply decides the question whether in our hot Summers they shall have ice or go without it. And the question is to them a much more important one than it usually is to the rich. A family that can spend two or three months out of town in Summer can get along without ice much better than one that must stay in the City all the year round, or, at best, can only be absent a week or two.

We are very much afraid that, whatever may be the supply of ice this year, the ice companies will have some reason, which, if not exactly convincing to their customers, will be all the satisfaction on the subject the latter will receive, for charging pretty high prices. There is an old story of an unsophisticated young man visiting a menagerie and making some inquiry of the keeper as to the elephant's trunk. "You just give him a shilling," said that official, by way of illustrating the topic to the stranger's mind, "and you'll see him put it in that box up there," pointing, as he spoke, to a receptacle some feet above the animal's head. The shilling was produced and the feat performed. "Ah! That's strange, very curious, indeed," said the youth; "now make him take it down again." "We never taught him that trick," was the bland reply. Our ice companies seem to be, in regard to their prices, very much like the elephant with the shilling. They have learned to perfection the trick of putting prices up, but are singularly unskilled in the art of bringing them down again.

We suppose that there will be, during the Summer of this year—in this latitude, at any rate—much less interest taken in the subject of artificial ice than there would have been if the natural crop had proved, as was for a while somewhat apprehended, a failure. This, although the cause of it is a matter of congratulation, is, in itself considered, to be regretted. Few classes of experiments in the practical application of science have of late years promised more valuable results than those which have been made in regard to this subject. The most plentiful supply of ice that is possible, however, need not, and we presume will not, put a stop to these experiments, though the homely proverb "Necessity is the mother of invention," has here undoubtedly a very direct and obvious application.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL AND ATHEISM.

From Blackwood's Magazine for January.

We know the spirit in which Mill, from education and his whole system of thought, approached the subject of religious belief. All his self-love, his philosophy, and his manhood, were staked upon a firm superiority to prejudice, the presumed necessity of making analysis the test of truth, and of ruthlessly excluding from belief everything which does not stand that test. But of all the lessons contained in this biography, nothing stands out more prominently than this, the inadequacy of an analytic training and habit of mind to secure accuracy of judgment even in the most ordinary affairs of life. To adopt this system of dogmatic unbelief—the theory that because nothing more is demonstrable about God and the next world by process of ratiocination than about the conditions of life in another planet, therefore religion must be disowned, and the world be forbidden to hope or believe, to worship or revere—is to exclude from the domain of human consciousness all the tradition, the experience, and the aspirations of mankind. If the notions of progress propounded by this new school of philosophy are fairly estimated, it will be found that such progress advances in a circle, and that (having regard to the disruption of faith and all social and sexual relations) it would bring us back to a state of savage independence and dark despair, which it has taken ages to supersede by social subordination and conscious hope. Every opinion and social institution which civilized life has found necessary, and which involve the duty of the individual to society, are attacked in the interests of the rights and liberty of man. The disintegrating force of such philosophy upon society resembles the dissolving influence which Mill himself describes so forcibly of the habit of analysis upon the mind. It is a dissolvent of society, of hope, faith, and virtue. Demonstrable or not by analysis or syllogisms, the doctrines, however learnt or imparted to mankind, that man is made in the image of his Creator, is destined to immortality, and has within him a spiritual consciousness which is capable of contact with and subjection to the laws of a spiritual life at present only partially and obscurely disclosed to us, are doctrines which commend themselves to men of reasonable culture as well as to the untaught instincts of mankind, and which the intelligence as well as the devotion of human beings has, in the course of ages, sanctioned and believed. The love of metaphysics, which is inborn in some of the nations of the world, cannot, having regard to the universal wants and instincts of human nature, supersede or successfully conflict with the sense of religion with which other races, and especially the Semitic, are instinct, and with which the whole world has been permeated as part of the essential elements of human life. Mill says of his father that the approach of death did not cause "the smallest wavering (as in so strong and firm a mind it was impossible that it should) in his convictions upon the subject of religion." This is not the way in which mankind at large can treat the subject. Mr. Maurice himself is referred to by Mr. Mill as a man whose mental powers and system of thought fitted him to be a great philosopher, but who refused to stifle the religious craving, and recoiled from that intrepid infidelity which is held up for admiration. His acceptance of "a worthless heap of received opinions" is attributed to "timidity of conscience, combined with original sensitiveness of temperament." It led him, says Mr. Mill, to believe that the Church of England had known everything from the first; that all the truths used to assail the Church and orthodoxy are really expressed in the thirty-nine articles. It has driven other gifted men, he adds, into Romanism—it has produced an enormous waste of intellectual power. And then, with almost querulous impatience, he exclaims that there seems to be a need in many minds of a firmer support than they can find in the independent conclusions of their own judgments. The gradual efforts of countless ages of men, slowly feeling after more of the Divine presence, and finding it, represent, in the words of an eloquent writer, far more faithfully than Mr. Mill's over-confident conclusions, the onward march of human thought and experience.

The history, the conscience, and the experience of the human race tell it that its relations to its Creator have a firm experimental basis on which to rest. No one, however refined or however untutored, can escape the inward control of conscience or the external influence "of that power which makes for righteousness," which prescribes conduct, and gives or withholds personal happiness and inward peace. The sense of those relations is universal; it has been the very life of nations and individuals; it calls forth the whole power of the race, and alone of all the notions that have possessed mankind is capable of illuminating the future or stimulating real progress. There is an innate force and power in it that will compel men to belief and reverence; and unless tradition and historic revelation are accepted, the inward craving which remains is hard to satisfy. Education, culture, and reasoning may purify and strengthen that sense; but if it is attempted to expel or deaden it at the critical moments of personal or national life, it is sure to reappear; or its innate power is shown by the enormous structure of mystical or supernatural belief which it will support. The spread of Mr. Mill's skeptical atheism has been followed by a perfect "simoom of sacerdotal usurpation." The spirit of undue disbelief stimulates the spirit of credulity and emotional observances. The sentiment of religion is obviously inextinguishable; and those who attempt to discard it from our schools or crush and baffle it in society will find that their efforts hereafter, as heretofore, result in an access of superstition, a tightening of formularies, and the spread of sensuous services. These are the defenses and outward coverings behind which the religious sentiment intrenches itself from the withering influence of the atheistical spirit. Religion is mysterious, but it is a fact; and its opponents find their overwhelming obstacles in human nature itself.

If all wisdom were the result of hard reasoning, only to be reached by the vigorous use of that wonderful analytic apparatus with which James Mill equipped his son, the world might then be ruled by philosophers. The use of this autobiography is, that it shows not merely the dissolvent influence of such an equipment upon a man's moral and spiritual being, but also the enormous loss of power which it involves. Mill's training helped to make him a man of science, but it unfitted him for life, and rendered him a child in the hands of men and women of far inferior talent, but with a little of that penetration and shrewdness which had been sacrificed in him. It excluded the instinctive knowledge of his fellows, and all sense of the providence of God. The gap which his philosophy makes in all that human nature requires to feed upon, resembles the rent which such training makes in a man's capacity. It demolishes the home, it desecrates religion, it destroys society. And as for intellect and learning, it contracts the intelligence and confines the sympathies. The sum of human knowledge and wisdom is derived from the growing experience of what the human spirit has felt and suffered and endured, as well as from the productions of human reason. The power which an inveterate habit of analysis gives is not to be despised, but it cannot displace the power of practical experience, of intuitive insight into character, of a well-balanced mind in a well-ordered body, of firm faith, and of the habitual strengthening of judgment and conscience by the light of the best which others have said and thought. The infant prodigy which came forth fully armed from his father's arsenal, contributed in his later years his share to the knowledge and advancement of mankind. But when we are asked to revere in him a new leader of thought, a man whose views are to be accepted as a new religion, we say that they are the product of a man who dealt with ideas, words, and images which he had no means of verifying except at second hand; between whom and the world a great gulf was fixed; whose mind and life were out of harmony, from its earliest infancy, with any condition of life ever yet heard of or experienced. Sincerity is stamped upon every page of this autobiography. The motive for writing it is undeniably public-spirited. It conciliates more of kindly feeling and sympathy than its author in his lifetime ever inspired, except from a devoted band of almost fanatical worshipers, who probably imbibed from him the earliest ideas which they ever possessed, before the critical faculty had been duly formed within them by the light of increasing knowledge. But the book proves, beyond all doubt, that the life of the philosopher was an anomaly; that his intellectual, and even his moral being, was a thing of unnatural growth; and that though a master of logic and the possessor of powerful and highly-trained reasoning faculties, he was bred and remained in such thorough isolation from the world and the society which he was intended to regenerate, that he was helplessly dependent upon others for a correct view of the facts of life. The audacity with which his startling theories were propounded was equaled by the contempt with which he overlooked the most obvious and fatal objections. He demonstrated that in order to limit population, legal restrictions should be placed upon marriage; but he forgot the possibility of illegitimate children. The philosophy, as usual, went no further than the institution. And in his social theories, men and women are angels or slaves, according as he is demonstrating their fitness for "liberty," or the effects of the slavery which he says they have so long endured. In other words, he too often made his facts square with his theory, instead of reversing the operation.

Such is the man whom free-thinkers and youthful radicals delighted to honor as the regenerator of the world. He was neither in advance nor in the rear of his age, but simply never belonged to it. The few people and institutions which he knew, he clung to with superstitious veneration; the rest belonged to a world which he viewed through the haze of his own conceptions. His life had no playful childhood, no ripening manhood, and no experienced old age. At fourteen he was turned out of his father's workshop, finished and complete. The father had fulfilled the purpose which he had pursued with unrelenting rigor. The son lived on to accomplish the father's purposes in the world of science and abstract thought, and to demonstrate by his life and all the painful deficiencies of his character and capacities that, although by forced development an athlete may be made in mental as well as muscular power, insulted nature will adjust the balance by the losses which it inflicts.

THE POOR—A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The coming four weeks will be the most pinching time of the year for the poor. After that work will resume. Now there is widespread and extreme want of clothing, shoes, fuel, food, and all necessaries among the lowest working people. The streets swarm with beggars and professional mendicants. Benevolent persons desire to help the poor, but know not where to give aid. Street alms usually only do injury. If any wish to assist the silent sufferers, permit me to suggest a simple method. The teachers of our industrial schools have usually been from ten to twenty years at their posts. They are experts of charity. They know all the poor families of their districts intimately. If our benevolent citizens would go to these schools, (whose addresses I give below,) they could get from the teachers the names of many destitute families who suffer all the bitterness of poverty in silence, and then visit themselves. Or they could leave their gifts with them, perfectly confident that they will be distributed wisely and honestly. New-York has not seen for many years such a time of bitter distress as now, so many thousands half starved and utterly destitute. And the worst sufferers are those who never beg in the public streets.

C. L. BRACE,
Secretary of Children's Aid Society,
No. 19 East Fourth street.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1874.

Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society.—Cottage Place School, No. 204 Bleecker street; East River School, No. 206 East Fortieth street; Hudson River School, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh street; Avenue B School, No. 607 East Fourteenth street; German School, No. 272 Second street; Italian School, No. 44 Franklin street; Lord School, No. 138 Greenwich street; Fifty-third Street School, No. 340 West Fifty-third street; Park School, Sixty-eighth street, near Broadway; Fifty-second Street School, Fifty-second street, near Eleventh avenue; Phelps School, No. 335 East Thirty-fifth street; Newsboys' School, No. 49 Park place; Girls' School, No. 120 West Sixteenth street; Fourth Ward School, No. 52 Market street; Fifth Ward School, No. 141 Hudson street; Avenue C School, Fourth street and Avenue C; Eleventh Ward School, No. 709 East Eleventh street; Thirteenth Ward School, No. 327 Rivington street; Fourteenth Ward School, No. 93 Crosby street; Sixteenth Ward School, No. 211 West Eighteenth street; Water Street School, No. 14 Dover street.

THE HARBOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you for your notice in relation to the harbor. If the Legislature passes the law as drawn up by the Counsel of the Board, Wm. Allen Butler, with the laws now in existence, and means to employ persons to see them enforced, I think the harbor can be kept from having any more damage done to it. If the law could be made constitutional so as to punish the City officials, such as the Police and Dock Commissioners, whose duties are to enforce the laws instead of violating them, it would suit the ends of justice and my particular temper at this moment.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1874.

CONTEST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch from Topeka, Kan., to the *Evening Dispatch*, says: The first ballot to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows: Phillips, 24; Plumb, 21; Harvey, 15; Osborn, 17. The remaining votes were scattered among a dozen candidates.

ALBANY.

SENATOR ROBERTSON AS PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Republican Senators held a private caucus this evening for the election of a President pro tem. During the day there was considerable speculation as to what the result would be, many usually well-informed persons declaring that Mr. Woodin would receive the nomination. This, however, proved to be untrue. After the meeting had been called to order the gentleman rose, and, in a warmly complimentary speech, proposed the name of Senator Robertson. The nomination was received with general enthusiasm, and Mr. Robertson declared the unanimous choice of the caucus. The action of the meeting is commended on all sides.

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF KINGS COUNTY.

The Senate session this morning was unusually short, and but little business of general interest was transacted. Among the bills introduced was one by Senator Coe, which provides that the Board of Commissioners of Charities of Kings County be under the control of the Board of Supervisors.

REPORT OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

The annual report of the Astor Library was presented in the Senate this morning. From it it appears that the total number of books in the library on the 1st of January, 1873, was 144,178. Since then there has been added by donation 1,607, and by purchase 1,855, making the entire number 147,640 volumes. During the year the total number of readers in both halls of the building was 29,438, and the total number of alcove readers, 6,518. One hundred and sixteen thousand, six hundred and ninety-four books were read during the year.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

Senator Woodin introduced a bill for the equalization of taxation. It provides that the State Assessors shall annually visit every county in the State officially, and may examine the records of transfer of real estate and take memoranda of the considerations paid on actual sale; may examine supervisors, assessors, and other persons as they deem proper in relation to the actual value of real estate, and the mode and manner of assessing real and personal property, and said State Assessors shall prepare annually a digest of such facts as they deem most important, to enable the State Board of Equalization to equalize all taxes.

REFUNDING OF DRAFT COMMUTATION.

Senator Selkreg introduced the bill which was defeated last year, and which is entitled "an act to enable the several cities and towns of the State which have not already done so to refund the money expended in furnishing substitutes or in commutation by the men who were drafted into the military service of the United States and held to service in the several drafts, under the Conscription act of the United States entitled "an act for enrolling and calling the national forces, and for other purposes."

ARMING THE MILITIA OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Senator Wood called up the resolution requesting the United States Senators from New-York, and the representatives of the State in Congress, to vote for and use their influence to secure the passage of the bill now before Congress making provision for arming and equiping the whole body of the militia of the United States. After a long and rambling speech by Senator Lord in opposition to the resolution, it was adopted without further debate.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the lower House to-day almost the entire session was devoted to debating the question as to the necessity of engaging the services of additional employes in the wrapping and other departments.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE CANAL AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Speaker presented the following communication from the Attorney General:

"In answer to a resolution of the Assembly, of the 20th inst., the Attorney General begs leave to reply that, in his opinion, the proposed amendment to the Constitution, if it should become a part of the organic law of the State, would not limit the power of the Legislature to provide for the construction of new work on the new canals, except as it would limit the sources of revenue for the payment of the expenses for such construction. The purpose of proposed amendment seems to be to restrict the application of the revenue from the canals simply to the cost of operating and maintaining them—paying the interest on what has been or may be the canal debt, and providing for a sinking fund sufficient to discharge said debt in forty years. For this purpose, and this alone, the revenue from the canals is to be applied; and no direct tax is allowed to be levied for canal purposes; no new work upon these canals which does not come within the definition of repairs, and no new canals can be authorized to be constructed and made a charge upon the revenues of the present canals. In fine, the expense of such work cannot be paid for from the revenues of the existing canals, nor from a direct tax; but there is nothing in the amendment which would prevent such work from being paid for from any other sources of revenues belonging to the State, and available for such purposes. The term 'repairs' includes extraordinary as well as ordinary repairs, and would be properly chargeable upon the canal revenues."

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.

Col. DE KAY, Military Secretary to the Governor, presented a communication from the Governor, accompanied by the report of the Controller, relative to the Sinking Fund. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. BOOTH presented the annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library.

A communication from the Secretary of the Regents of the University informed the Senate of a vacancy in said board.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WELLMAN—Relative to serving citations on minors and special guardians, directing that in proceedings of administrators and executors on final settlements, minors shall be served with citations, and special guardians appointed on the proof of wills, and in no other way.

By Mr. WOODIN—To amend the law relative to the equalization of State taxes.

By Mr. BOOTH—To incorporate the Cotton Exchange Trust Company, and naming as first corporators Frederick Zenegan, John S. MacAuley, Simon Stern, David Ullman, and others. Capital stock $500,000, with power to increase it to $2,000,000. Agencies may be established in any city or town in the State, and goods received on storage or deposit and money advanced thereon.

By Mr. COE—Relative to the Commissioners of Charities in Kings County, placing that body entirely under the control of the Board of Supervisors, taking from them power to make contracts or purchase supplies, the Supervisors to appoint storekeepers, who shall have charge of all supplies, and furnish them on the requisition of the Commissioners; no more orders on grocers will be issued, except for coal; the Commissioners to report to the Supervisors each July a detailed statement of the expenditures of the previous year; the Commissioners to employ the inmates of the public institutions at such labor as may be proper, and Magistrates are given power to commit vagrants to the Almshouse in the same manner as they are now admitted to jail and the Penitentiary.

REPORTS.

Mr. FOX, from the Committee on Cities, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Butter and Cheese Exchange Company, of New-York.

Mr. WOODIN, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to provide for filling in certain low lands in the City of Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

The supplementary act relative to the incorporation of religious societies was passed.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the New-York Club.

Authorizing County Courts and Courts of Sessions to summon additional petit jurors, the same as Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. WOODIN's resolutions, offered yesterday, requesting our representatives in Washington to vote for the bill now before Congress relative to providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States was taken from the table and adopted.

The bill to provide for the payment of certain bonds of the City and County of New-York was passed, with an amendment providing that no bonds shall be issued without the affirmative vote of three members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. COUGHLIN presented a petition of the real estate owners and residents of the Nineteenth Ward of New-York City, asking that the East-side Boulevard, which now stops at Fifty-seventh street and East River, be continued through and along Fifty-seventh street to Fifth avenue.

A communication was received from the State Working Men's Assembly, asking for a hearing relative to matters of interest to working men. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Governor sent in a communication showing how the sinking funds have been trenched upon in violation of the Constitution.

The Constitutional amendments were received from the Senate, and on motion of Mr. PRINCE were placed before the House, where they belonged.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. EASTMAN—To authorize the Common Council of the City of Utica to borrow and disburse money for city purposes, and collect taxes to pay the same.

On motion of Mr. CHADWICK this bill was read and passed.

By Mr. LINCOLN—To charter the Silent Safety Railway Company.

By Mr. LYNDE—Fixing times for town meetings.

By Mr. BOSTWICK—Authorizing the City of Rochester to borrow money to complete a public school.

Much time was consumed in acting on propositions to appoint supplemental officers for the House, which resulted in appointing those only which were regarded as imperatively necessary.

Mr. BATCHELLER introduced the Annual Appropriation bill, with the rate of taxation left blank.

A communication was received from the Attorney General stating that if the proposed Constitutional amendment relative to canals was adopted, it would not limit appropriatons by the Legislature for new work or repairs. Adjourned.

THE B'NAI B'RITH SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The debate in the Convention of the B'nai B'rith on the minority report continued until midnight last night, various amendments and substitutes being suggested, but none acted on. Finally the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress, after which the previous question was moved, and in accordance with the rules the debate was closed by Mr. Isidor Bush, Chairman of the Committee on Endowment, and the minority report was then put to a vote and lost. The majority report, being voted, was adopted. A motion to reconsider was then adopted, and the report was laid on the table. The report of the majority, which was adopted as the sense of the convention, is as follows:

To the Constitutional Convention, I. O. B. B.:

Your Committee on Endowment beg leave to report that it is a cardinal principle of our order to provide protection and relief for our widows and orphans in the event of adversity; yet your committee are of the opinion that in the present state of the order it is inexpedient and premature to legislate any general laws for an endowment plan in our order.

William Saalburg, Secretary; O. Sutsberger, Nathan Morris, Lipman Ley, F. F. Phillipps, M. Behrerdt, D. S. Ledererdts, C. Rosminski.

The convention assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, and, after the usual opening exercises and some unimportant corrections in the journal, on motion of Mr. J. Koch, the Committee on Endowment was discharged. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Julius Biers, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the establishment of widows' and orphans' endowment funds by district Grand Lodges are within the legitimate scope of the aims and objects of this order.

An invitation was received from the Board of Trade asking the members to visit the board in a body. The invitation was accepted, and the members proceeded to the hall, where they were welcomed by President Howe, who introduced President Wolf, who, in a few pleasant words, expressed the gratification of himself and his brethren at meeting the members of the board and their admiration of the new Chicago.

Mr. A. F. Frankland, the "Hero of Memphis," being loudly called for, came forward and was greeted with great applause. He made a brief speech, in which he alluded in grateful terms to the generosity shown their organization by the Board of Trade and the citizens of Chicago.

Mr. Julius Biers, President of the Executive Committee, being called upon, also made a brief speech, after which the members of the convention returned to their hall.

The report of the Committee on Territories was submitted and read. Discussion ensued, which at 2 o'clock was still in progress.

In the convention this afternoon, the discussion of the report of the Committee on Territories occupied until 4 o'clock, when a vote was taken and the majority report adopted. It makes several changes, including the removal of New-Jersey from the First to the Third District, the Southern States from the Third to the fifth, and Michigan from the Second to the Seventh district.

The Committee on Asylums reported adversely to making Cleveland Asylum a general institution, and the report was adopted.

A resolution was passed thanking Rev. Dr. Sunfield, of Memphis, for his aid during the pestilence in that city.

Mr. Sanger's report on centennial and literature favored the establishment of an official organ and the publication of the history of the order and of American Judaism, to be ready for the Philadelphia Exposition. Much debate occurred on the question of establishing an organ, and the speeches were spirited and caustic. The report was almost unanimously adopted, with an amendment that the publication should not be at any pecuniary risk to the order

At 7 o'clock the convention adjourned to prepare for a grand banquet given at the Sherman House to-night.

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIFE-SAVING STATIONS BETWEEN CAPE HENRY AND CAPE HATTERAS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 26.—One of the most important measures for the benefit of commerce, passed by the last Congress, is the establishment of life-saving stations on the Virginia and North Carolina coast, between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras. This is a bleak, almost uninhabited neck of land, over 100 miles in length, and which, until within the past year, has been entirely destitute of lights, except at Cape Hatteras and Cape Henry. Before the war a light was established on Body Island, a dangerous strip of land, about seventy miles south of Cape Henry. It was destroyed during the rebellion, and was not replaced until last year. There will be eleven of these life-saving stations erected, and they will be properly equipped and manned at the earliest possible moment. The contractor has commenced work upon them, and will have them all completed during the coming Summer. In connection with these life-saving stations, Gen. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, is having a telegraph line built from Norfolk to Cape Henry, and thence down the coast to Cape Hatteras. The line is already completed sixty miles south of Cape Henry, and will be finished to Cape Hatteras by Feb. 1.

This will serve a double purpose, as it will display storm signals to passing vessels, and in case one is driven ashore assistance from Norfolk can be promptly summoned, and thus its value is almost incalculable. It is a well-known fact that from two to three vessels go ashore every year within a short distance from Cape Henry Light, the brig Mary Rice, of Baltimore, being the last victim. Why this should be so seems to be a mystery, but the general impression prevails here that if vessels would not hug the shore so close, in order to avoid the pilot-boats cruising off the Cape, they would not get into trouble so frequently.

In consequence of the stringent retrenchment measures adopted by the present Congress, it is feared that work in the Engineer Department at this place will have to be suspended at the close of the present month, and a material reduction of the force in the Ordnance Department will probably take place about the same time. The Engineer Department is preparing the north redoubt of the fort to receive seven 15-inch guns, which will command the channel for five miles below, and the Ordnance Department is changing some 15-inch gun carriages and adding air-pressure cylinders to check the recoil, and it is hoped the work may be continued.

THE BUTLER HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Butler Hospital for the Insane was held to-day. Mr. John Caster Brown was re-elected President, and Messrs. Daniel Day and Stephen Brownell were chosen to fill vacancies caused by death in the Board of Trustees. It was announced that Mr. Alexander Duncan, formerly of this city, and now of London, had offered to give $30,000 to erect an additional wing for the accommodation of the more excitable patients, provided a like sum be raised for the General Fund of the Institution.

THE COAL MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the delegates from the various districts in this mining region, held in this city to-day, the proposition made by Superintendent Parrish on the 23d inst. to the miners of Slopes Nos. 11, 12, and 13, to go to work on last year's basis, was considered. These works are situated in Plymouth, and the miners having agreed not to resume work without the consent of the delegates from all the districts, brought the matter up to-day. It gave rise to considerable discussion, the Plymouth miners being in favor of accepting the proposition, but the delegates from some other districts were opposed to it. Those opposed to it gave it as their belief that Mr. Charles Parrish would be able to supply the demand for some time by running these three slopes with the amount of coal now on hand, and that his object was to leave all the remaining works of the company idle, until the miners were willing to go to work upon any terms. With the understanding that if the starvation game should be attempted to be played, that all should quit work, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all districts having the basis of 1873 offered them for 1874, shall resume work.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIBERAL MEETING IN LONDON—THE GLADSTONE MEETING AT BLACKHEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 29—5:30.—Messrs. Forster and Childers addressed a Liberal meeting in this city last night. Mr. Childers dwelt on the financial success of the Government. In Reference to its foreign policy, he reminded his hearers that in 1862 he was one of the few who openly declared in Parliament their desire for the triumph of the Federals in the United States. The meeting adopted votes of confidence in the distinguished gentlemen who had addressed it.

Mr. Arch has been invited to stand for Parliament in Birmingham.

Mr. Disraeli will speak at Aylesbury on Saturday.

A meeting of leading Liberals was held in Marylebone last evening to nominate a candidate for Parliament. The names of Daniel Grant, Tom Hughes, and Edwin James were considered, and Mr. Grant was finally selected as the candidate of the party.

The Liberal journals this morning say from 7,000 to 8,000 people attended the Gladstone meeting on Blackheath yesterday.

GERMANY.

THE BISMARCK-LA MARMORA CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Jan. 29—5 A. M.—Gen. La Marmora has published a letter maintaining the truth of his statements in regard to negotiations at one time for the cession of German territory to France, in which he says Prince Bismarck participated. The letter is a reply to Prince Bismarck's recent denial of the whole story in the Prussian Landtag.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—1 A. M.—The temperature has fallen and the barometer has risen in the districts west of the Mississippi River. The temperature has risen in the Missouri Valley, with clear weather, southerly to westerly winds, and falling barometer. Clear or fair weather, with northerly to westerly winds, prevails in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River and in the Middle and New-England States. Cloudy weather and westerly winds are reported from the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley. Very cold weather, with northerly winds and increased pressure, prevails in Minnesota.

The rivers have risen at Leavenworth, Keokuk, Cairo, Memphis, and Nashville, and have fallen at St. Louis and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, colder and generally clear weather will prevail, with light to fresh and occasionally brisk north-westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi River, clear or fair weather, with low temperature and rising barometer on the Atlantic coast.

For the Ohio Valley and the lake region, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, with cloudy or fair weather and lower temperature in the upper lake region.

For the North-west, generally clear weather, and south-westerly and north-westerly winds, and decidedly low temperature in Minnesota.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 49°; 6 A. M., 43°; 9 A. M., 44°; 12 M., 45°; 3 P. M., 48°; 6 P. M., 45°; 9 P. M., 38°; 12 P. M., 34°. Average, 42 8/8°.

CANADA.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THE ALLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—A Pullman car of the mail train from Toronto was run into by a special engine near Tanneries Junction, last night. Mr. H. Godson, Inspector of Inland Revenues, and Mr. Davies, Inspector of Distilleries, were severely injured. The statement in various newspapers that two steamers per week of the Allan Line would, after the end of January, be dispatched from Portland, is erroneous. There is no more outward freight offering in Liverpool than can easily be carried by the weekly mail steamers.

SERIOUS FIGHT BEHIND THE SCENES AT A THEATRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—This afternoon, after the "Black Crook" performance at Fox's Theatre, a fight ensued between William Clair, a scene-shifter, from New-York, and John Benson, the stage manager. It arose from jealousy on Clair's part, because Benson had been talking to his wife. A general fight ensued between the actors and others behind the scenes, and during the mêlée Clair was stabbed in the abdomen, causing a wound which will probably prove fatal. He is in a very critical condition to-night at the Pennsylvania Hospital. It is not known who inflicted the wound. Several arrests have been made.

THE STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the State Military Association, to-day, some discussion took place as to its nominee for the Presidency, but the matter was finally laid on the table.

Gen. Brown, from the Committee on Amendments to the Code, reported that, as the military code now stood, it was unexcelled, and the committee therefore could not conscientiously recommend any changes to be made. The report was accepted, and the committee discharged. Gen. Sullivan moved to raise the grade by brevet. Laid on the table. The Treasurer's report showed receipts, $514 08; disbursements, $495 20.

THE TEXAS SENATORSHIP—ELECTION OF GEN. MAXEY.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch to the *News*, dated at Austin, to-day, says: In the caucus last night, the friends of Mr. Reagan agreed to support Gen. Maxey for the United States Senatorship. Mr. Reagan withdrawing in his favor. In the joint session to-day, the first ballot resulted as follows: Maxey, 59; Throckmorton, 40; Randall, 13; Reagan, 1; Dan McGary, 1. Gen. S. B. Maxey having a majority of the votes cast was declared duly elected United States Senator.

THE EVANS CASE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—The case of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. The counsel for the Commonwealth notified the court that they rested their case at this point. The defense then began, Mr. Lamberton opening with an address to the jury. He was followed by Mr. Hall, also for the defense. Mr. Pettengill and Ex-Attorney General F. C. Brewster were the only witnesses examined to-day. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow.

THE ICE CROP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—At several places on the Hudson River companies are at work cutting ice from the coves, not daring to wait for the river to freeze. At Castleton a company of twenty-five men are stacking ice on the shore.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE—THE HOUSE PROROGUED.

QUEBEC, Jan. 28.—The Quebec Legislature met to-day, when his Excellency, Lieut. Gov. Caron, assented to various bills passed during the session, and prorogued the House.

THE OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28.—The Constitutional Convention to-day elected Hon. Rufus King President.

CUBA.

AN UNCHANGING SITUATION—SPANISH AID FOR THE INSURRECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1874.

The well-known phrase, so common during our civil war, "All quiet on the Potomac," has been adopted by the Spaniards here to a great extent, and even those who can barely speak their own language try to pronounce it. We hear it constantly, and those who use it are nearly always honest when they do so. They have no news to give, know nothing of importance, consider the situation unchanged, and, attending to the business of to-day do not give a thought to what is certain or likely to occur to-morrow. *E pur si muove*, and neither Pope nor council can prevent it. As the earth moves, so do circumstances here. They present a most curious spectacle to the looker-on, and the result is always the same—impediments placed before the ever-revolving wheel of Cuba's future, or the new roads planned continually to allow the crushing wheel a smoother field to roll upon, turning it aside from its steady, impassive, and destructive course. But these road-making plans remain almost always in embryo, and, wherever there is any real movement made to build them, the very serious obstacle of a want of unison and means to carry the project out invariably preventing their realization. Civil and military projects meet with the same fate; they are discussed for months, great hopes are centered on the result, and the end is that they are thrown aside because they are impracticable, or because a new subject has been broached by a would-be savior or genius. The new military *trocha* was to have been a *fait accompli* many months ago, and to present an impassable barrier to the Cuban forces, preventing them from crossing from the Eastern to the Central Departments, and *vice versa*. The *trocha* is not finished, and, perhaps, never will be while Col. Arminan has his hands full in protecting the portion already constructed, the insurgents ignoring its existence altogether as a piece of offensive military engineering. So far we have yet to learn that Gen. Portilla has been enabled to accomplish anything against the insurgents since he assumed command of the Central Department, and announced that he had reorganized the Spanish Army there. On the contrary, we have reports that all of his plans have resulted unfavorably, and that he has now reiterated with urgency his demand for more troops, requesting the Captain General to send him 6,000 men at the earliest moment. The Captain General cannot manufacture troops to order; none can be spared from the Cinco Villas and Eastern Departments, and the Havana volunteers are as anxious as ever not to lose their title of Home Guards. The few hundred militia men who have done to the interior are not sufficient to aid in producing any radical change, and the promised reinforcements from Spain may remain reinforcements on paper, like those which have been promised for many months past. Brig. Gen. Francisco Acosta left yesterday to assume command of his brigade, now operating in the Central Department. It is expected that several hundred Cubans will join Acosta's column, as soon as the necessary funds are furnished to pay and clothe them regularly. We thus see the Cubans willing to fight on the Spanish side, while another portion of their countrymen continues to war against them, and many Cubans, either for the first time or after having served already, join the Cuban cause and swell the insurgent ranks.

CUBAN FORCES INCREASING.

While Valmaseda was in chief command, and Gen. Pedro Zea was General in Chief of the Central Department, we heard daily of surrendered Cubans and *presentados*. For over a year nobody has appeared as a *presentado*, and the breed has become extinct, as only fighting Cubans are now found in the field, all families having come within the Spanish lines and living within the settlement, the exceptions being rare. The number of women and children still living in the woods, hidden among the most inaccessible mountains of the Central and Eastern Departments, is not supposed to exceed 500. In 1869, they numbered over 50,000, of which number about 15,000 were carried off by death from exposure. The removal of this incubus on the movements of the insurgent forces was felt at once, and enabled them to operate and concentrate their forces with celerity. Notwithstanding the great advantage thus gained, and the advantage to have to supply only 7,000 instead of 40,000 mouths, the Cubans continued to lose ground, and in the middle of 1872, their available fighting force in the Central Department, badly armed and disheartened, had dwindled down to less than 2,500 desperate men, of whom many would have been glad to come to terms with the Spaniards. A few slight successes reanimated their hopes, and the best allies of the insurgent cause, the Spanish chiefs and the Spanish Quartermasters Department, soon did what was necessary to raise the insurgent forces to a plane which they had never attained to before, and which they occupy now.

SPANISH CHIEFS MAKING INSURGENTS.

The surrendered Cubans and *presentados* living in the different towns and settlements behaved very well, and were satisfied to be let alone. All at once the mania of discovering conspiracies began, the discoverers being such officials of the Spanish Army as were held in bad repute even among their companions and countrymen. It is openly charged that these pretended conspiracies were solely gotten up for the purpose of extorting money from such Cubans as were supposed or known to have it. All these officers are now brought before court-martials, and one has fled the country. Among the former are Brig. Gen. Ampudia, who discovered a conspiracy at Holguin; Brig. Cen. Goyeneche, who discovered the conspiracy at Guaimaro, and Col. Manuel Sanchez Lamela, who discovered the conspiracy at Manzanillo. Of the latter we have Col. Carlos Boet, who found out the conspiracy at Cascorro and practiced the most unheard-of cruelties for the purpose of obtaining a confession; who acted the part of prosecuting attorney, although the law prohibits him from exercising such functions, and who, according to Spanish and Cuban testimony, took certain amounts of money from such prisoners as were willing to pay for stopping the prosecution inaugurated against them, and allowing them to live in peace. Those Cubans who had no money to offer and who were refused permission to emigrate to places where honest and civilized officers commanded, had no other alternative, in order to escape persecution, than to take to the woods, and the insurgent army of the Camaguey received an accession of 500 well-armed fighting men within a month. Ampudia's behavior at Holguin furnished 350 more, but Col. Saniher Lamela ontdid him, as he compelled nearly 900 men to abandon Manzanillo and the surrounding settlements and join the insurrection, several well-organized bodies of volunteers, composed of native Cubans, and who had, until then, remained loyal to the Spaniards, going over in a body. Instead of having these men to defend the settlements against the insurgents, the Spaniards had to gather their flying columns and detached battalions to defend the same settlements against those who lately garrisoned them, and who served without pay. The Quartermaster's Department did the remainder. By neglecting the soldiers, who are supposed to be able to live without food, many of the smaller detachments found themselves abandoned. The soldiers preferred surrendering to the insurgents to starving, and the wily insurgent leaders left them the option to return to their countrymen or accompany them, promising them that they would not be obliged to take up arms against the Spaniards unless they chose to do so of their free will. The soldiers generally followed the insurgents, who armed their own men with the captured arms, and over 1,500 soldiers are now tilling the ground in the mountains, thus furnishing food to the insurgent troops in the field. Two or three hundred joined the Cubans, and a number returned within the Spanish lines, but refuse to fight the insurgents, having sworn not to do so. This explains the increase of the Cuban forces, and they are now better provided with arms and ammunition than at any time since the war began. With all the present advantages in their favor, they would soon be placed in a tight predicament if Spain could at once move about 25,000 men against them.

The people are tired of the war, but few want the revolution to continue, and nine-tenths of the sympathizers with the insurrection who live in Cuba, would be glad of any arrangement by which the war could be finished. They do not hate the Spaniards any less than they did previously, but they would prefer Spanish rule, peace and plenty, to the continuance of the war, which they believe will ultimately and certainly result in the complete ruin of the island.

BURIEL.

Gen. Buriel arrived from Santiago de Cuba on Saturday, and has been feted in a quiet manner by the leaders of the Spanish party. A memorial, signed by many influential Spaniards, has been sent to Madrid requesting Serrano to promote Burriel, and, after promotion, to send him back to this country. A petition is also circulating to have Capt. Castilla, of the Tornado, promoted to be a Commodore. Burriel leaves for Spain on the 30th.

WAR RUMORS.

Many rumors regarding operations in the interior are in circulation, and are repeated with such earnestness as to make them appear to have some foundation. It is stated that Gen. Portella's column has been defeated by the insurgents, the Spaniards losing over 200 men killed and wounded, and that Portella returned at once to Puerto Principe, whence he telegraphed to Gen. Jovellar that he would come to Havana, and would not return to reassume command unless he could take sufficient reinforcements with him to hold his own and make some headway against the insurgents. Col. Esponda is recommended for promotion to a Brigadier Generalship, because he was wounded in the late fight, where he was defeated. Esponda is a good fighting man, but unfortunate as a rule, and considered a somewhat careless leader. From Mannazillo we learn that the insurgents hold the town closely invested on the land side, and that all communication with the interior is cut off. The Spanish pickets exchange shots continually with the besieging Cuban forces, and everybody able to bear arms is on guard every night, sleeping with rifles beside them. Manzanillo is a very exposed spot just now, and great care must be taken to prevent the insurgents from burning the town.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The representation given last evening at the Academy of Music in aid of the Société Française de Bienfaisance was attended by an audience that filled the house to overflowing. The cause of the Société Française is a most deserving one, but worthy efforts are not always crowned with equal success. "Faust" was performed by Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Seguin, and Miss Starbird, and Messrs. Habelmann, Carlton, and Peakes; and after the opera Mlle. Mendes sang, and M. Juignet and several French comedians acted a little piece called "Les Amendes de Timothée." Miss Kellogg's personation of *Marguerite* is a familiar one, and does not exact comment. The lady was much applauded. The subsequent incidents of the night were quite as acceptable as the opera. This evening no performance occurs; to-morrow "The Bohemian Girl" will be done.

MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS AT STEINWAY HALL.

Miss Charlotte Cushman gave the first of a series of readings last evening at Steinway Hall. The programme comprised selections from "Hamlet," and miscellaneous compositions, in shape of Tennyson's "Lady of Shallotte," Cowper's "John Gilpin," and the amusing sketch "Miss Maloney on the Chinese Question." The audience was large and eminently appreciative. It did not fail to extend to Miss Cushman such a warm and kindly greeting as was fairly due to a lady of her abilities, and was prompt to recognize the fact that the fine talents which gained her the distinguished position she holds on the stage have almost as legitimate a sphere on the platform. Miss Cushman's excellences as an actress are in no danger of palling on an assemblage gathered to hear her in the capacity of a reader. They have but mellowed with years, and can still charm as in the olden time. The selections which she read from "Hamlet" were the fourth and fifth scenes of the first act, the first and second of the third act, and the greater part of the first scene of the fifth. These comprised the passage between *Hamlet* and the *Ghost*, the famous soliloquy, the interview with *Ophelia* and advice to the players, and the proceedings with the grave-diggers. Miss Cushman's voice is rich and powerful, and at the same time flexible and capable of the nicest modulation. She retains her dramatic force, and in the more passionate passages throws her whole soul into her efforts. One of the most exquisite specimens of public reading ever presented on any platform is Miss Cushman's rendering of Tennyson's "Lady of Shallotte," the delicate description being endowed with its fullest eloquence. The manner in which Miss Cushman reads the description of the sun flaming upon the brazen greaves of bold Sir Launcelot, or how "the little breezes duck and shiver" on the water; or, again, her telling how "the pale, yellow woods were waning" in the stormy east wind, bringing before the audience the magic web and mirror, and the weird doom of the Lady of Shallotte, is the perfection of art. The comic side of Miss Cushman's talent had good scope in "John Gilpin" and "Miss Maloney on the Chinese Question," but her serious readings are more deserving of admiration. Miss Cushman reads again on Saturday afternoon next.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The criminals of New-York and their doings have ever proved a fertile theme for play-wrights of a certain class, and dramas innumerable have been founded on the various incidents of their career. The latest production of this kind has been put upon the stage of Wood's Museum, and was played for the first time on Monday evening. The piece is entitled "Nimble Jim, or the Experiences of a Detective." It opens with a scene representing a moonlight excursion on the Hudson, in which we are introduced to the leading characters in the piece. Then, by quick gradations, we are enabled to trace *Flash Charley's* career in crime until the worthy person is overtaken by the fate awaiting at last the majority of wrong-doers, even in New-York. The title rôle of *Nimble Jim* was assigned to Mr. T. W. Keene, who certainly threw spirit enough into it, and though at times Mr. Keene was a trifle loud-mouthed, the audience was evidently well pleased with his exertions. To Mr. Sheldon, the comic man of the establishment, was intrusted the part of *Bouncing Billy*. As Mr. Sheldon has only to unseal his lips to draw a laugh from his audience, he succeeded in making of the part all that the author probably intended it to be. Taken as a whole, the piece is quite up to the average of such productions, and is nicely set. Between the acts the Bedouin Arabs, a troupe of trapeze artists, and a Chinese juggler display their skill. "Nimble Jim" will be repeated until further notice.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN HAVANA.

Writing from Havana under date of Thursday last, our correspondent transmits us the following review of the operatic situation:

"The opera company continues to meet with very indifferent financial success, and Mmes. Di Murska and Lucca, and Signor Vizzani, who act as the management, will be lucky if they make enough to pay their expenses and save enough to get away from here. A clique, of which some navy officers and a priest are part, keep up manifestations of disapproval from the upper tiers, and one of the party has been arrested. On Sunday last, during the performance of 'Rigoletto,' in which Mme. Di Murska and Signor Marl really outdid themselves, the public for the first time during the season became very enthusiastic, when the hissing band, unfortunately for themselves, again commenced their operations. The entire pit rose, and the cries of 'Turn them out,' 'To the jail with the fellows,' &c., were heard. The Governor went to the upper regions, the Police captured the principal disturbers, and the remainder of the performance passed off pleasantly. Since then it has been comparatively quiet in the *tertulia*. Mme. Lucca has achieved success in 'L'Africaine,' but on being called before the curtain Tuesday night, showed plainly by her gestures that the applause or the censure of the audience were a matter of perfect indifference. The Tacon Theater is no longer the Tacon of old. The behavior of many of the spectators has been such as we are accustomed to at the Plaza de Torros. Mme. di Murska is still a favorite, and numerous offers have been made to her to sing in South America and Mexico; similar proposals have been made to M. Jamet and Signor Marl. No anxiety seems to be felt to hear the other members of the company. The middle notes of Mme. Lucca's voice are as rich and melodious as ever; her lower register is acquiring more strength and fullness, but her upper tones are disappearing in the most rapid manner, and often resemble a discordant screech rather than a sweet sound. She will, undoubtedly, make a fine contralto if her organ retains any of its freshness and strength; but this some critics appear to doubt. It is feared that the theatre may have to close before the present subscription expires."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major Frank E. Taylor, United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prof. Orton, of Vassar College, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Capt. C. W. Howell and Capt. A. R. Chaffee, United States Army, are the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, and H. Lansing, of Buffalo, are at the Hoffman House.

Collector James F. Casey, of New-Orleans; Gen. John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., and Ex-Congressman P. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, United States Navy; F. E. Hinckley, President of the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, and George Jerome, of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE CENTRE MARKET ARMORY.

A NEW FEATURE OF THE CASE—THE NINETY-SIXTH SAID TO BE ACTING UNDER ORDERS OF GEN. FUNK.

The story of the alleged forced occupancy of the Centre Market Armory by the Ninety-sixth Regiment, and its expulsion therefrom on Tuesday last, as related by the officers of the regiment, conflict in almost every particular with the statements which appeared in Wednesday's papers. The members of the regiment are highly indignant at their ill-treatment by the authorities, and Gen. Shaler in particular. The officers claim that there has been no disobedience of orders, whatever, in their refusing to vacate the armory, as to comply with such a request would be an impossibility, owing to the fact that the regiment was not provided with quarters wherein to store its property. They base their rights to the occupancy of the Centre Market Armory on the following facts: On December 19th ult., a regimental order was issued by Col. Stauf for the assembling of the regiment that evening at their old quarters, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, for inspection by Brig. Gen. Augustus Funk, who, finding the armory too small for the regiment, stated to Col. Stauf that he would take steps to have the command provided with more suitable quarters. Four days after Col. Stauf received the following order from Gen. Funk:

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, } N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 69.—Col. Andrew Stauf commanding Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will at once, upon receipt of this order, march his command to the new armory now unoccupied, corner of Grand street and Centre Market place, and take possession of said premises for the use of his command as an armory.

He will cause the State and County property in the possession of the Ninety-sixth Regiment to be removed from the premises, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, now occupied by his command as an armory, at once and place it in the new armory designated, and report his compliance with this order in writing to these head-quarters without delay. By order,

Brig. Gen. AUGUSTUS FUNK.

JAS. T. SMITH, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

On the receipt of this order Col. Stauf marched his regiment to the Centre Market Armory, where Gen. Funk was awaiting them with the keys of the armory, which had been handed to him by Supervisor Kehr, Chairman of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms. On the arrival of the regiment at the armory, Gen. Funk opened the doors, the command filed in, and Col. Stauf took formal possession. The officers deny the assertion that an armed force of men were placed on guard to hold the armory by force. They state that a few men were assigned there to take care of the property of the command while the building was being repaired. However, on the evening of Dec. 26 a TIMES reporter called at the armory, and was told by Lieut. Adolph W. Meyleck, of Company

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 29: Nos. 4, 13, 25, 54, 77, 82, 94, 95.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Lawrence, J.—..., Wildman vs. Dayton; 47, Baird vs. Mayor, &c. New-York; 55, Platt, &c., vs. Platt; 73, Kittridge vs. Turner; 81, The People ex rel McNamara vs. Board of Apportionment; 81½, In the matter &c., Murphy; 93, Winchell vs. Winchell; 94, Same vs. Same; 102, Chatham vs. Canavan; 104, Schwartz vs. Baldwin; 186, Winchell vs. Winchell; 189, Haden vs. Buddensiek; 200, Chatham National Bank vs. Merchants' National Bank; 201, Williams vs. Wilson; 206, Hunter vs. Colvin et al.; 207, Casanova vs. Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania; 208, Merrison vs. Morrison; 209, Bowne vs. Bowne; 211, Bassford vs. Houghtaling; 215, Schenck, Survivor, vs. Ingraham, Jr., &c.; 217, Grocers' Bank vs. Penfield; 219, Hendron vs. Fargo, Trustee; 220, Soher vs. Fargo, Trustee; 221, Paul vs. Fargo, Trustee; 222, In the matter, &c., Peekskill Plow Works; 224, Wilson vs. Benton; 226, Ridgeway, &c., vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad; 228, Wilfelder vs. Allen, &c.; 232, Quinn vs. Walker, &c.; 235, Potter vs. Coulter; 236, Wippler vs. Wippler; 238, Haleadgarten vs. Eckert, &c.; 238½, Dearing vs. Hopkins, impled; 239, Spaford vs. McPhail; 244, Churchill vs. Downs, (two cases;) 245, Riley vs. Corwin; 249, Holyoke, &c., vs. Adams, &c.; 250, In the matter, &c., Kingsbridge Road; 261, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 276, Wann vs. Ashley et al.; 281, Bennett vs. Watson et al.; 282, Platt, Executor, vs. Platt; 283, Collins vs. Schultz; 302, Hill vs. Charter Oak Insurance Company; 307, Dodge vs. Dodge; 320, Lookup vs. Collins, &c.; 325, Williams vs. Williams; 338, Dambman vs. Butterfield. Call 203, Partridge vs. Rapelyea.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—2779, Devlin vs. Burke; 715, Battersley vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 277, Claflin et al. vs. Amerman; 1425, Solomon vs. Von Proog; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien, &c.; 1303½, Church et al. vs. Bullock et al.; 2087, Farley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 505, Cory vs. Willier et al.; 1307, National Bank of the Commonwealth of New-York vs. Manwaring, Jr., &c.; 1309, Jewell, Jr., et al. vs. Lowber et al.; 1313, Bickel vs. Schwars; 1315, Van Wagner vs. Hoff; 1321, Baker vs. Barr; 1337, Tice vs. Buckman et al.; 1343, Baker vs. Rhodes et al.; 1349, Townsend et al. vs. Wallack et al.; 1355, Underhill vs. Conkling et al.; 1361, Loughran et al. vs. Sigel; 1367, Greer vs. Forero.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—814, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 12, Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1333, Maximilian vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1464, Jordan vs. Jordan; 1468, Edwards vs. Hathaway; 1498, Blake, Administratrix, vs. Woodruff et al.; 1578, Pignard vs. Poissonnier; 1582, Darlington vs. Wells; 1586, Dunspaugh vs. Smith; 1588, Berringer vs. Wengenroth; 1590, Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, vs. Bliss et al.; 1592, Richards vs. Bacon; 1594, Rosenheim et al. vs. Guggenheimer; 1596, McKay vs. Fellows; 1598, Oleana et al. vs. Flocke, impleaded; 1600, Gondy vs. Pouillaine; 1602, French et al. vs. Tyler; 1604, Meriden Britannia Company vs. New-York Steam-boat Company; 1606, Crawford vs. Birdsall; 1608, Donan vs. Root.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Donohue, JJ.—122, in the matter, &c., Fowler; 40, The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company vs. Seaman et al.; 178, Galup et al. vs. Lederer; 179, Jex vs. Board of Education; 180, Clark vs. Donaldson; 182, Hope vs. Lawrence; 183, Arnold et al. vs. Nichols; 71, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hettrich et al.; 44, — vs. —; 184, — vs. —; 186, — vs. —; 187, — vs. —; 188, — vs. —; 189, — vs. —; 190, — vs. —; 192, — vs. —; 193, — vs. —; 194, — vs. —.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 605, Ratzen vs. Weinecke; 749, Allen vs. Thompson; 879, Merchants' National Exchange Bank vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company; 795, Conway vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 703, Livingston vs. Keech; 761, Burns vs. Moore; 773, Gould vs. Moore; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip; 837, Pearson vs. Ely et al.; 909, Gillies et al. vs. Orcutt et al.; 911, Clarkson vs. Brevoort; 913, National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Wood, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 702, Congregation Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halliday; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 702, Hart vs. Hay; 80, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 586, Graves vs. Lowell et al.; 726, Osborn vs. Gantz; 740, Weimer vs. Naegler; 744, Clute vs. Murray et al.; 506, Lord et al. vs. Burns; 572, Jutter vs. Hughes; 758, Henderson et al. vs. Beman; 514, Gulif vs. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 688, Courter vs. Ferguson &c.; 392, Mierson vs. Hope.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—612, Lutch vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I. II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—John J. Blair, burglary; Charles Coredeais, burglary; John O'Connor, John Barry, and Isaac Walsh, burglary; John Thomas, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Orr and William John Gott, larceny and receiving stolen goods; William Reynolds, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—Victor Post, James McLoughlin, and William Robbinson, robbery; William Adams and Jeremiah McGuire, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Sanforelli and Giovane Caravano, burglary; John McLoughlin and John McCoy, burglary; Patrick Murphy and Martin Joyce, burglary; James C. Kelly and Mary Shurtliff, grand larceny, second offense.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Latourette vs. Clark; order of reference vacated, with costs of motion. See opinion.

Congregation Keneseth Israel, of Russian Israelites, vs. Congregation Keneseth Israel, of Macritz Israel, et al.; in the matter, &c., Gerrard; in the matter, &c., Waterbury; in the matter, &c., Livingston; memorandums.

Congregation Keneseth Israel, of Russian Israelites, vs. Congregation Keneseth Israel, of Macritz Israel. Van Riper vs. Tweed et al.; granted.

In the matter, &c., Julian; report of referee confirmed.

By Chief Justice Davis.

Wilkins vs. Sherman; motion granted.

Collins vs. Schutz; motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Moody vs. Pell; case settled.

Cobb vs. Seymour; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Kalligan vs. Stollnecht; finding settled and filed, and judgment for defendant ordered.

Knapp vs. Altmeyer; Fott vs. The State Homeopathic Asylum; motions granted.

Langdon vs. The Sea Cliff G. and C. G. Association; motion denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS.

No. 191.—*Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company vs. Stout.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Nebraska.—This was an action to recover for injuries received by a child six years of age in playing on a turn-table of the company at the town of Blair, in Nebraska. The questions were whether it was negligence on the part of the company to leave the table unenclosed, and open to the approach, in or near such a village, the company in no other way contributing to the injury; and whether the negligence was a question of law for the court to determine, or of fact for the jury. The court below submitted the question to the jury as one of fact, and there was a verdict for the plaintiff. The judgment entered thereon is here sustained, the court holding, in substance, that where there is testimony tending to show negligence, it is for the jury, and not for the Judge, to determine the question of proper care, or whether the facts established the negligence alleged. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 179.—*Tiffany vs. The Boatman's Saving Institution.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Missouri.—This was a bill filed by Tiffany as surviving Trustee of one Darby, a bankrupt, to recover money paid to the savings institution in discharge of a loan made to the bankrupt, and on which he had paid usurious interest. It was admitted that the bankrupt could not have recovered personally, because he had paid the usury without objection, but it was contended that being a bankrupt when the usury was paid the rights of the estate were superior to those of the institution, and the Trustee could not only recover the usury but the entire loan under the statute against usury. This court hold, in substance, that the fact of usury does not change the transactions between the parties, which were lawful if not tainted with usury, so that Darby can recover back the whole sum, when Darby, if suing personally, could recover only the excess of interest. The Trustee has no larger interest than the bankrupt, and is entitled to recover only what Darby's estate was diminished by the transactions. To allow time to recover the whole sum, would be to transfer to the creditors of Darby a sum exceeding $150,000, which he never owned, by way of punishment to the bank for taking excessive interest. A Court of Equity will not deal with contracts affected with usury in this way. The relief it gives is always based on the idea that the money borrowed with legal interest shall be paid. Reversed with respect of certain accommodation notes on which usury was charged, but not found below, and the cause remanded to enable the Circuit Court to ascertain in some proper way, the excess of interest paid thereon, and to enlarge the decree so as to recover the sum. In all other respects the decree of the Circuit Court was correct. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 192.—*Home Life Insurance Company vs. Dunn.*—Error to the First Judicial Court of Hamilton County, Ohio.—Defendant in error obtained a verdict against the company on a policy of insurance in the Court of Common Pleas of the State. After judgment a new trial was allowed as a matter of right under the statutes of the State. At the next term of that court, and before further proceedings, the case was transferred to the Circuit Court of the United States, where transcript was filed, and the cause docketed within the proper time. Subsequently a motion was made to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction, and, being overruled, plaintiff was granted leave and filed an amended petition, which is now pending. Thereupon, plaintiff below, upon petition in error to the District Court of the county, obtained a reversal of the order of removal. The plaintiff in error here then made application to the Supreme Court of the State for leave to file petition in error to reverse the order of the District Court, which was refused, the Supreme Court thereby, in effect, affirming the order of removal made by the District Court. A second trial was then had in the Common Pleas, which resulted in a judgment for the defendant in error here, which was affirmed by the District Court. This writ of error was brought to reverse the order of the District Court reversing the order of removal, and it is contended that the cause was properly removed, and, being so, it was the duty of the State Court to proceed no further in the case. The court held that the cause was properly removed to the Circuit Court, and that the plaintiff below, having submitted to its decisions on motions therein made, was estopped from prosecuting the case further in the State courts, and reverse the affirmance and judgment affirmed by the District Court, with directions to that court to proceed no further in the case. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 58.—*The American Wood-Paper Company vs. The Fibre Disintegrating Company;* and No. 157, the latter against the former.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—This was a bill filed by the Paper Company to restrain infringements by the Disintegrating Company of several patents alleged to be the property of the plaintiff, for the manufacture of paper pulp and fibre from wood, straw, and other vegetable substances. The decree below found one of the patents void for want of novelty; another valid, and the Disintegrating Company infringers of it, and a third was found not to have been infringed. From this decree both parties appealed to this court, and the decree was here affirmed, each party to pay his own costs in this court. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 189.—*Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company vs. Elliott.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.—Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The committee appointed by the court to pass on credentials of character furnished by applicants for admission to the Bar at the present term of the court, will meet this afternoon in the General Term Room at 3 o'clock P. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Before Judge Van Vorst and a Jury.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Elmore M. Clarke et al. vs. Edward Phalon et al.—Plaintiffs sued defendants for three months' rent of premises, No. 132 Mercer street. Defendants set up the defense that during the months sued for they had not occupied the premises, having been compelled to vacate them by reason of becoming untenantable. Defendants claimed that by reason of leakage of the roof, water had accumulated on the floors of the building, causing the beams and joists to rot, and thereby making it dangerous to store on the floors thereof the large quantities of material necessary in their business; also, that notice of its unsafe character had been given by the Department of Public Buildings, and repairs ordered. Plaintiffs claim that the injuries to the building were caused by the accumulation of moisture occasioned by defendants' business, and alterations made by them in the premises; that they were willing to make the repairs ordered by the Department of Public Buildings, but defendants refused to permit them to enter the premises for that purpose, but on the contrary abandoned the premises as untenantable. A verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiffs. John Henry Hull for plaintiffs; Alvin Burt and O'Carey for defendants.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Owing to the fact that the trial in the case of Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company will not be concluded by Friday, Jan. 30, it is ordered that the calling of the Short Cause Calendar be adjourned until Friday, Feb. 20, and the causes set down for trial on Jan. 30, be marked "off" for the term.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 28, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. H. Wagner, Esq., Referee, Wm. Kennelly sold the five-story and basement brick tenement-house, 19 by 55, with lot 92 feet deep, No. 535 East Sixteenth street, north side, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B, for $10,500. The buyer of the property was John Weber, a party not interested in the legal proceedings. The premises were sold cheap, for they are said to rent at the rate of $1,700 per annum. E. H. Ludlow & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, disposed of the bulkhead on the North River between Murray and Warren streets, opposite Nos. 172, 173, 174, and 175 West street, having a front of 106 feet, for $25,000, the purchaser being the Brooklyn Trust Company, the owner of the mortgage foreclosed and plaintiff in the legal action. The pier is rented to the Narragansett Steam-ship Company until April 1, 1875, at the rate of $4,000 per year. The sale in charge of Joseph McGuire, of the plot with unfinished buildings thereon located on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street, was adjourned to Feb. 11. No other business was transacted.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, reports having recently sold at private contract one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 20 by 50, with full lot, on East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 90 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $22,000; also, one three-story and basement brick house, 20 by 40, with lot 37 by 100, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $20,000.

To-day at the Exchange Richard V. Harnett, will offer at public auction, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Chas. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, a house and lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet east of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 5-story and basement brick tenement-house and lot, No. 535 East 16th st., n. s., 228.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, lot 19x92, building 55 ft. deep. $10,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Bulkhead, West st., opposite Nos. 172, 173, 174, and 175, between Murray and Warren sts., frontage 106 ft. ... $25,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Prospect place, e. s., 83.9 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8x58	$16,000
15th st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Avenue B, 40x80; 15th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3	32,000
77th st., s. s., 104.4 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.4x102.2	2,300
83d st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x102.2	18,000
113th st., s. s., 281.3 ft. w. of 2d av., thence s. 30 ft. thence n. w. to s. s. of 113th st., at point 309.10 ft. w. of 2d av., thence e. along street, 28.7 ft. gore	1,500
132d st., n. s., 153.9 ft. e. of 6th av., widened, 18.9x99.11	8,375
145th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Clifton av., 25x100, Morrisania	1,000
Leggett av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of 145th st., 25x16x25x183; 145th st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Whitlock av., 25x100, Morrisania	1,062
Opdyke av., s. s., 267.8 ft. e. of 1st st., 100x100, Morrisania	1,000
1st av., No. 547, w. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 32d st., 20.6x100	11,000
1st av., s. e. corner 39th st., 24.8x100, ½ part	6,667
4th av., n. e. corner 78th st., 51.2x100	40,000
5th av. n. w. corner 131st st., 49.11x110; 3d av., n. e. corner 106th st., 75x100	65,500
Block bounded by centre lines 95th st. and 96th st. and 1st av., and by East or Harlem River, with water privileges	91,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Allen st., Nos. 42, 42½, 42¾, and 44; Hester st., No. 95, lessee to make extensive repairs, 5¼ years, per year	$3,000
Chatham st., No. 190, store and room above, 3 years, per year	1,300
Pearl st., No. 390, store and second floor and basement, 4 years, per year	1,310
Rivington st., No. 17, s. w. corner Chrystie st.; Chrystie st., No. 175½, and stables, 5 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 48TH ST., NOS. 15, 17 AND 19, just east 5th av., the best built and elegantly-finished houses in New-York. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

HIRAM MERRITT, REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV. Houses and lots bought and sold. Stores and houses to let. Rents collected, and full charge of property taken. Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st. Established 1853. Houses and lots bought and sold; stores and houses let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, two first-class dwellings on 25th st., near Broadway; lots 50 feet by half the block; houses four-story, elegantly and completely furnished, and will be sold or leased to acceptable tenants for three, five, or ten years; possession at an early day. Might be rented for a hotel, or leased or sold singly. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, suitable for a society, club, dispensary, or other business, on Stuyvesant st., running through to 9th st., 50 feet front on each 89 feet deep one side and 110 feet on the other, containing four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables, will be sold on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 18, East 57th st.; Nos. 20 and 22, West 56th st.; Nos. 1 and 17, East 53d st.; Nos. 22 and 31, West 52d st.; No. 13, East 48th st.; No. 13, East 41st st.; No. 31, West 39th st.; No. 7, West 34th st.; 5th av. Nos. 584, 675, 781, and 783. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW EXTRA-WIDE AND MODERN FIVE-STORY STORE NOS. 198 AND 200 CHURCH ST., NEAR WHITE ST., BUILDING IRON FRONT AND COMPLETELY MODERN; POSSESSION OF LOFTS FEB. 1 NEXT; LOWER PART RENTED TO FEB. 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE, NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23 by 100 feet; possession. Price asked, $60,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$20,000 ONLY FOR A SPLENDID three-story high-stoop brick house on 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Also a large number of others from $9,000 to $175,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN Price.—A very elegant and first-class house on 5th av., opposite Central Park; price heretofore, $125,000, now greatly reduced and a bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE possession.—The first-class five-story store, 25x100; No. 25 Beekman st., near Nassau. The store is modern, and has just been completely overhauled. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE ON FRANKFORT ST., SOUTH-EAST corner Rose street, plot 80x100 feet. Apply at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S desk, for sale of business property, No. 3 Pine st.

A CORNER ON GRAND ST., NEAR BOWERY, 65x51, with stores and dwellings, well rented. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE, CORNER OF LINCOLN place (Degraw st.) and 8th av., in view of the Park, splendid villa 22x60, lots 69x132. JOHN LACY, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 80 NASSAU ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee;

NASSAU STREET.—The lot of land situate on the easterly side of Nassau st., commencing 99.10½ feet north of John st., together with the five-story brick store on front and four-story brick building on the rear thereof, and known as No. 80.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

A FORECLOSURE SALE

By H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. On FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the STORE and TENEMENT PROPERTY, No. 848 3d av., west side, near 52d st., by order of THOS. S. HENRY, Referee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, Dec. 1, 1873.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS for unpaid taxes of 1869 and 1870, and Croton-water rents of 1868 and 1869, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton-water rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871:

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, for the years 1869 and 1870, and now remaining due and unpaid; and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton-water rents have been laid for the years 1868 and 1869, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton-water rent so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Finance, in the New Court-house, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and if default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton-water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton-water rents, the ownership of the property taxed, and on which Croton-rents are unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same. A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, plaintiff, against JAMES S. DALE, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an order or judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1873, I, L. W. Emerson, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by D. M. Seaman, Esq., auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, distant 175 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of the Third avenue with the north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; running thence north-easterly and parallel with Third avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth street and One Hundred and Seventeenth street; thence south-easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 27 feet 8 inches; thence south-westerly and parallel with Third avenue, and partly through the centre of a party-wall 100 feet 11 inches to the said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; and thence north-westerly along said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street 27 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873. LUTHER W. EMERSON, Referee, MACNAB & HARDY, No. 149 Broadway. Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Nassau street.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned to MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Jan. 22, 1874. L. W. EMERSON, Referee, MACNAB & HARDY, No. 149 Broadway. Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Nassau street.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ANDREW L. IRELAND, DECEASED, BY MESSRS. A. H. MULLER & SON, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

Four-story dwelling-house, No. 51 Amity st.: lot 25x109 feet.

Two-story and attic dwelling house, No. 52 Amity st.; lot 21 6-12x75 feet.

Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 67 Amity st.; lot 25x90 feet.

Three-story dwelling-house, No. 21 South 5th av.; lot 21 11-12x128 6-12 feet.

Three-story dwelling-house and stores, Nos. 51 and 53 8th av., corner of Horatio st.; lot 6 9-12 feet on Horatio st., 28 3-12 feet on 8th av., x 87 6-12 feet and 66 feet in depth, 25 feet rear.

Two two-story cottages, Nos. 12 and 14 Horatio st., (Jackson square,) No. 14 three rooms deep; lots 14 5-12x88 feet.

Four two-story dwelling-houses, No. 2 Gansevoort st.; lot 25x96 feet.

Four-story store and double dwelling-house, with rear building, No. 641 and 641 Hudson st.; lot 29 2-12x111 3-12 feet.

Three three-story and attic dwelling-houses, Nos. 306, 308, 310 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts.; lots 20 9-12x70 feet. J. B. IRELAND, Executor, No. 200 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—PARTITION SALE, UNDER direction of William C. Barrett, Referee, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Brick house and extension and lot, known as No. 328 Pearl st., near Dover st. Also, brick house and lot in rear of above, known as No. 268 Water st. Also, brick house and lot, known as No. 62 Frankfort st., near Vandewater st. Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY. Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST., Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST., Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE. ALL NEAR WALL ST. And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS, Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET. Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the DREXEL BUILDING BROAD AND WALL STS. TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 676 BROADWAY, OPposite Grand Central Hotel, the first story, basement, and cellar of the new extra-wide marble-front store, extending through to the alley; well lighted and desirably located; possession can be had from the 1st of February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 313 GREENWICH, south-east corner Reade st.; No. 311 Greenwich, adjoining Butter and Cheese Exchange; Nos. 148, 150, 152 Reade st., (north side,) near Greenwich st.; upper portion of nine-story building, Greenwich and Reade sts. Possession of part of the above immediately. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—WHOLE OR PART OF DESIRABLE house, factory attached, for light business or public house, situated in Amity st., or would rent the factory or furnished rooms to gentlemen; owner lives in same house. Inquire of MELVILLE, Jeweler, No. 1,191 Broadway.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, TO LEASE FAVORABLY.—Over one hundred suites rooms, stores, restaurants, basements; most sitely and centrally located, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House. Apply at No. 27 3d av.

TO LEASE—FLOORS, OFFICES, AND TWO stores in the Domestic Sewing-machine Company's building, corner Broadway and 14th st. The best location in New-York for retail business. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS FIVE-STORY MARBLE store, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel; size, 26x130; possession 1st of February next. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 80 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—A NUMBER of first-class stores on Broadway, from Broome st. up; various sizes and prices. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 181 Greene st., next to the corner Bleecker st., suitable for light manufacturing. Inquire of P. H. TUSKA, No. 12 Beaver st., at 2 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE BEAUTIFUL country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington; elegant mansion, fully and nicely furnished; green-houses, graperies, and all other necessary and ornamental out-buildings; beautifully laid-out grounds, with abundance of trees, fruit, and shade, flowers, &c., &c.; will be rented for three years to a first-class private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, AT FORT WASHINGTON, adjoining the residence of J. G. Bennett, Esq., an elegant mansion with all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, green-houses, and fruit and shade trees; eight acres, laid-out in a beautiful manner; rent, $3,000. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free. (Fare 8c. by package tickets.)

For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged. Price $4,000.

The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNIMproved land near this City, on line of railroad, or for City property, a finely-located French-roof dwelling, eleven rooms; one block from two depots in Woodside; three miles from this City; seventy-two trains; fare eight cents; price $6,000. Apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD dwelling or tenement property; fifty acres, on the sea-shore, south side Staten Island; large furnished house, barn, out-buildings, farm house, farming utensils, horses, carriages, wagons, &c.; price, 25,000. Terms to suit. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CONVENIENT, GOOD-SIZED HOUSE, with a little land, not more than twenty miles from the City of New-York, for which a frame house in perfect order, with all the improvements, will be given in exchange, in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 151 New-York *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE Equitable Trust Company, $1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS, No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

GEO. W. KING & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, Successors to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO. Exchange on the principal cities of Europe. CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS, Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1873.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873	$6,511,114 22
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1873	2,212,160 70
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,723,274 92

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873	$6,290,016 73
Losses paid during the same period	$2,960,882 49
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$1,258,319 26

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$8,567,105 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,802,000 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	467,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at	422,894 66
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,883,802 27
Cash in bank	521,340 59
Total amount of assets	$15,613,642 52

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February, next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1870 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1873, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CHARLES DENNIS, SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. H. H. MOORE, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
HENRY COIT, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES P. BURDETT,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ROYAL PHELPS, ROBERT L. STUART,
DAVID LANE, WILLIAM E. BUNKER,
JAMES BRYCE, JAMES G. DE FOREST,
DANIEL S. MILLER, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
WM. STURGIS, CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
HENRY K. BOGERT, JOSIAH O. LOW,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
C. A. HAND, GEORGE W. LANE,
JAMES LOW, ADAM T. SACKETT,
JOHN D. HEWLETT, THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
B. J. HOWLAND, SIMON DE VISSER,
BENJAMIN BABCOCK, HORACE GRAY.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York. Blanks sent on application.

CITY OF BOSTON CURRENCY SIXES WATER LOAN BONDS, DUE 1903. SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Interest payable April and October. For sale by BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York. No. 28 State st., Boston.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

INSURANCE SCRIP. ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gold Bluff Submarine Mining Company will be held TUESDAY, Feb. 10, inst., at 7:30 P. M., at the Harvard Rooms, south-west corner 6th av. and 42d st., for the purpose of electing Trustees of the company for the ensuing year; also to devise ways and means for the further prosecution of the operations of the company. G. BURT, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital, $1,000,000, divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N.Y. Stock Exchange. First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner; A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by SCOTT, STRONG & CO., Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Delaware and Hudson First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1884. FOR SALE BY WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

MORTGAGES WANTED. APPLY TO JOHN McCLAVE, NO. 1 PINE ST.

Francis T. Walker & Co., NO. 10 WALL ST. BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved,* That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

JERSEY CITY BONDS STOLEN.

All persons are warned against purchasing, or negotiating the purchase or sale of the following bonds of Jersey City, which are missing from the Treasurer's safe, and are supposed to be stolen, to wit:

Seven per cent., forty years, coupon bonds, for $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1873, and numbered 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, and 432. Also, seven per cent. improvement bonds for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 1, 1873, running twenty years, numbered 2,745, 2,746, 2,747, 2,761, 2,762, 2,763, and 2,766.

Dated JAN. 27, 1874.

By order of Finance Committee.

E. A. CARMAN, City Controller, Jersey City.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at their office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock. JOSEPH T. LEA, Secretary.

INDIANA TEN PER CENT.—CITY, COUNTY, and Town bonds, are the best in existence; near home; debts small; laws conservative; communities old and rich; for public buildings only; a few for sale cheap, with details by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Investment Brokers, Indianapolis Correspondent New-York National Exchange Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for city or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By an English young woman, or as nurse and seamstress, for City or country; has good City references; is very neat, active, capable, and obliging. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable, steady girl, who understands chamber-work nicely, and is a good waitress; is willing to go for moderate wages; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or children's nurse; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City references from her last employer. Call at No. 438 West 42d st., second floor, front rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 224 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, lately come from England, as thorough chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 442 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, Welsh, as chamber-maid or laundress. Call at No. 113 East 48th st., by the bridge.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO GERman girls as chamber-maid and nurse. Inquire at No. 324 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family cooking, French and English; also, soups, fish, meats, pastry, creams, and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker and understands all kinds of made dishes; willing to take charge of the kitchen if required; City or country; references. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a Scotch Protestant girl who thoroughly understands her duties; is a good cook; excellent washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a respectable private family; no objections to the country; best City references. Address at Robert Coddington's book-store, 366 Bowery, one door above 4th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer; has several years' recommendations; wages moderate; for City or country; is neat, and of obliging disposition. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable girl; is a good family cook; an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best testimonials from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISH woman as professed cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a thorough pastry cook; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—IN FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY; HAS lived several years in this City in first families; two years and a half in her second last place, over four months in the last; first-class City reference from both. Call at No. 307 East 60th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and is an excellent baker; has good references, and no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 322 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; best of references. Address B. L., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for two days.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; excellent reference. Call at No. 30 West 13th st., near 5th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; good cook; good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call for two days at 452 West 32d st., front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call two days at 233 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH FIRST-class cook; City preferred; has good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—THE BEST OF CITY REFERENCES; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—BY A REALLY SUPERIOR married couple; man as useful man, coachman, and gardener; would be very useful around a gentleman's place; the wife is a most excellent cook, very neat and economical; they come highly recommended and prefer a place in the country. Inquire for two days at No. 602 6th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, mother and daughter; are members of the Presbyterian Church; have five years' reference; one to cook and the other as waitress and chamber-maid. Apply at 428 2d av., between East 24th and East 25th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl, as good cook; makes excellent soups; good bread and pastry baker; good reference; no objection to the country. Address A. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; Can be seen for two days at No. 584 East 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

FEMALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH-SWISS lady of education in a home as lady's companion, housekeeper, or any position of trust; speaks French, German, and English; best reference given and required. Address M. N., Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged American person of economy, intelligence, and refinement as housekeeper or companion to a lady, or any position of trust; good reference. Call or address Small Salary, No. 25 West 26th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful in any capacity; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 151 East 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, lately landed, in a private family. Call or address M. Craig, No. 34 Chrystie st., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PERFECT ENGLISH MAID and dress-maker, with references; is accustomed to travel. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MAID OF ALL WORK; good reference. Call be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid, with two years' reference from last place; can flute, polish, &c.; is neat about her work, obliging, honest, and sober; will go to the country, and can fill a first-class place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A VERY superior laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has three years' City reference from last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in every respect; is very respectable, and has the best of City references, as long as eight years. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; expert at her business; does linens, &c., in superior style; excellent reference. Call at 107 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing on reasonable terms. Call at No. 421 East 13th st., in the rear.

NURSE.—BY AN UNCOMMONLY NICE ENGLISH girl as nurse girl, or for chamber-work or light house-work; is very clean, modest, and good-tempered; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SIXTEEN YEARS of age, lately landed from Ireland, to take care of growing children, and assist with light chamber-work. Call at No. 362 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; or would like to wait on a lady; fifteen years' reference. Apply at No. 228 East 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, maid to growing children or a lady; cuts and fits; would travel to any part; good reference. Apply at No. 226 West 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS SEAMstress in a private house, by the day, week, or month; is willing to help to do chamber-work. Address E. T., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—HAS two years best City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 1 East 17th st., corner 5th av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH BUTler in a private family in City or country; has long and satisfactory City reference. Address C. X., No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—LAUNDRESS, Cook, &c.—By an English Protestant man and wife, aged forty-one years; man is a careful driver and good groom; wait on table, tend door, &c.; wife is an experienced cook, good laundress, and a thorough house servant; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A STEADY, industrious man, aged twenty-six years; he is a good driver, and takes good care of horses; can also milk, do plain gardening, edge walks, care of lawn, and general work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A respectable young man, of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good and careful driver; best City references. Call or address for two days J. W., No. 11 East 27th st., near 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman and groom; fully understands his business in all its branches; can furnish best City reference. Call or address P. C., No. 133 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO HAS many years' first-class City reference; can drive four in-hand or tandem. Call on or address No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st.

FARM OR ESTATE MANAGER.—ADVERtiser thoroughly understands the science of agriculture. For particulars apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, married, two children; is an experienced flower and vegetable gardener; can force, prune, take care of hot and green-houses, also hot and cold graperies, likewise horses and cattle; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH wife and one child; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references from his present and former employers. Address for five days to C. A. D., Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway, New-York, or John Bradshaw, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the care of greenhouse plants, all kinds of vegetables, and hot and cold graperies; can give nine years' reference from last place. Address for two days A. Kelly, No. 233 East 26th st.

SERVANT.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE MAN, aged thirty years, who can tend furnace, build fires, tend door, clean silver, furniture, sidewalks, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

PUBLISHER.—WANTED, AS MANAGER OF A large newspaper establishment, a man of energy and enterprise, having had thorough experience in the business, familiarity with the department of advertising, composition, press rooms, &c. Address by letter, with references, E. & CO., Box No. 2,982.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES dampener; something new and important to housekeepers; useful article for dampening clothes, only 25 cents. ONDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY ABOUT SIXteen years old, to read and write evenings for a gentleman; must be a good reader and reside in the upper part of the City. Address STUDENT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR THE lantern business; good references will be required. Apply to A. B. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A CHANCE SELDOM met with; only $1,000 cash; balance on long time or moderate installments monthly. Instead of the rent you now pay the money can apply upon the purchase of property which is rapidly advancing in value. Two-story building, high ceilings, plenty of light, 100x30, brick engine-room, twenty-five horse engine, forty horse power boiler, on railroad line, forty-two trains daily, at West Flushing, five miles from New-York City, in the centre of a thriving village; immediate possession. Call between 10 and 11 A. M. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE-POT extracts all the strength of coffee; makes coffee as clear as amber; retains all the delicious aroma; the best thing ever offered. Capitalists are invited to examine this household wonder in operation at No. 678 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS OF a staple article, $20,000 to extend its operations; location in New-York; party investing this amount can have charge of office and financial business; references exchanged. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FURniture house; must be an energetic man, with a thorough knowledge of manufacturing and from $5,000 to $10,000 capital, and be able to take entire charge of the manufacturing department. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 672, New-York.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 TO HELP ENLARGE a well established and paying business in the City of New-York; the money will be fully guaranteed. For particulars, address T. J. DICKINSON & CO., Box No. 1,006 New-York Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

OLEOMARGARINE, STEARINE, &c.

THE UNITED STATES DAIRY COMPANY, sole owners of the Hippolyte Mege French process, are now prepared to grant licenses for the exclusive right to manufacture Butter and Oleomargarine under letters patent from the United States.

The simplicity of the process, with its admirable results, commends it to every one. The butter is equal to the best the market affords—is invariably sweet, and retains its flavor for months in all climates. An opportunity is now offered for enterprising parties to develop this process, which has the indorsement of the first chemists of the world, and must prove highly remunerative, as the demand is unlimited.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Take notice that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture Butter and Oleomargarine with their several products under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties manufacturing or selling artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the Company, Room No. 82 No. 71 Broadway, New-York City. HENRY A. MOTT, President, New-York, Post Office Box No. 2,915. SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk of the Board of Education, Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM, $1 60 PER GALLON. Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices. J. M. HORTON & CO. Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO., IMPORTERS OF METALS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c., CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (THURSday,) Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Robert Dillon, and can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River; also, Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship City of Chester; can be seen on Pier No. 45 North River.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, A NOTE DRAWN by Schultz, Southwick & Co. for $4,210 78, due and payable at the National Park Bank on that day. Notice is hereby given that the payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige by leaving it at the Park Bank.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to the NEW AND SPACIOUS LOFTS, Corner Grand and Greene sts. ALEXANDER D. NAPIER & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN rooms, without board, from a private family residing between 30th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. G. C., Box No. 3,351 Post Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.

Feb. 14—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.

Feb. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Canada.Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P.M.
Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M. | Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER......Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN......Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE......Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ....Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE..........DAURE......Saturday, March 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 28, P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, Feb. 7.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Saturday, Feb. 21.
STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, March 7.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........March 10, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........Jan. 30.
CORINTH..........Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........Jan. 30.
ETNA..........Feb. 17.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 12

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA..........Feb. 7
GLAMORGAN..........Feb. 28
PEMBROKE..........March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 29.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 31.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

STEAM-SHIP CORNWALL.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The new and splendid steam-ship CORNWALL, Capt. GIBSON, will sail as above, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 18 East River (foot of Maiden lane.)

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin, $75, $60..........Superior accommodations

A few desirable state-rooms remain open.

For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, 6, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE R. LEE and FRANCIS E. LEE, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of George R. Lee and Francis E. Lee, of County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HALSEY, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court, on the 29th December, 1873, against the estate of William H. Halsey, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad street, Room No. 4, in the City of Newark, N. J., on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BROCKSMITH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Charles H. Brocksmith, of County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DONALD CAMERON and ANDREW J. SCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Donald Cameron, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d January, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

j29-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS H. REDFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Lewis H. Redfield, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1874.

ja22-1aw3wTh* DE WITT C. BROWN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. CONVERSE and JULIUS P. CONVERSE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edward W. Converse and Julius P. Converse, of the City of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition by the District Court of said district.

RICHARD H. CHITTENDEN, Assignee.
ja22-1aw3wTh* No. 4 Pine street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. SCHAFFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John C. Schaffer, of New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874.

DANIEL W. GUERNSEY, Assignee.
ja29-1aw3wTh.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of June, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALBION P. HOWARD, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja22-1aw3wTh* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 2d day of July, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EMIL B. KOENIG, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja22-1aw3wTh* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THOMAS ALDRIDGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Jersey City, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Aldridge, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the district of New-Jersey.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery st., Jersey City, N. J.
ja29-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE S. PLYMPTON, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja15-1aw3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER IS ADMITTED A partner in our firm from this date.

(Signed,) SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & CO.
LIVERPOOL, 1st January, 1874.

Mr. JAMES C. FRASER having become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co., of Liverpool, his interest in the firm of James C. Fraser & Co. is now represented by Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co.

(Signed,) JAMES C FRASER,
(Signed,) JAMES P. MOLLISON.
YOKOHAMA, 1st January, 1874.

We have this day admitted Mr. EVAN J. FRASER to be a partner in our firm.

(Signed,) JAMES C. FRASER & CO.
YOKOHAMA, 1st January, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE,
EDWARD LANGLEY,
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE,
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF HANKINS & WILLIAMS having become insolvent, I hereby give notice that I withdraw therefrom, and that the partnership between the members of the said firm is dissolved from this date. DAVID V. N. WILLIAMS.

JAN. 15, 1874.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MODERN STYLE WALNUT FURNITURE, sufficient to furnish a house; will be rented to a responsible party, or owner will act as housekeeper; small compensation, with security, required. Address No. 493 Clinton av., Brooklyn.

ICE AND FOOD ...... BEST IN THE ZERO REfrigerator. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st., New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

MEDALLION CARPET, LARGE PIER MIRror, crib, and cradle very cheap; handsome plated tea-set. Apply at No. 247 West 23d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, COUPE, AND buggy, first-class, in exchange for real estate. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 440 West 23d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 207 WEST 43D ST.

Pleasant furnished rooms on third story to let, with board, communicating or separate; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; house and table first-class.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET WITH board, handsomely-furnished third story front and hall room; unexpectedly vacated; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST.—BACK PARLOR ON third floor, southern exposure, near 5th av.; to agreeable party terms to suit; small, social family; references.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent one or two newly-furnished rooms to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without board. No. 330 West 46th st.

HARLEM BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN or two or three single gentlemen can obtain neatly furnished rooms with first-class board, by applying at No. 118 East 128th st.

NO. 31 EAST 22D ST.

An elegant suite of rooms, with first-class board, in fine house, (twenty-eight feet front,) and neighborhood as above; American family.

NO. 246 WEST 34TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let with board to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 23 7TH AV., NEAR 12TH ST.—DEsirable rooms with board; terms moderate. Reference.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

One large front sunny room, with extra large closets, suitable for gentleman and wife; first-class board.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A single room to rent, with board, for a gentleman seeking a refined home.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined home.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE, THIRD floor front, with board; references. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to rent with board.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.

Very desirable rooms to rent to gentlemen, without board.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.

A large front room with board. Reference exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.

Very handsome rooms, with good board.

A FURNISHED ROOM, ON SECOND FLOOR—IN a private family, without board. 30 East 28th st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of education; room, with board, in an American private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating terms, C. D., Box No. 14 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, without board. Address SCHENCK, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD AND A HOME IN SOME Christian family, up town, by a lady teacher. Address TEACHER No. 133 West 54th st.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island, 75°. Board, $3 per day. *City of Merida* leaves Feb. 5. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.
n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.
d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.

DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN, } Executors.
EDWARD MARTIN,
jy31-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.

PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.
au21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.
au28-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, } Executors.
GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER,
o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.

o9-1aw6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.

ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.

TO BUILDERS ONLY.

PROPOSALS FOR DWELLING AND TOWER FOR HUDSON CITY LIGHT-HOUSE, HUDSON RIVER, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 2d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower for the Hudson City Light-house, near Hudson, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished on application in person or by letter.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.

TO BUILDERS ONLY.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE DWELLING AND TOWER OF BLOCK ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE, RHODE ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon of the 3d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower, for the Light-house on the south-easterly end of Block Island, R. I., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished by the undersigned on application in person or by letter.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. AUGUSTINE DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

*,*Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may always be secured one week in advance by mail, telegram or messenger.

FOLLINE!

Every night until further announcement, will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new Parisian comedy of contemporaneous frailties and fortunes entitled

FOLLINE!

Characters by Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Minnie Conway, Nina Varian, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Louis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. James Peakes, Mr. Chapman, and others.

ACT I. The first plunge into the furnace.
ACT II. The tempter is seen and heard.
ACT III. The crack in the wall.
ACT IV. The vial of opium.

*,*FOLLINE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK;

Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of

MONEY.

ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

THE GREAT CLUB SCENE in the third act

NIGHTLY ENCORED,

and pronounced the perfection of Scenic Illustration.

THE GREAT DEMAND for seats induces Mr. Wallack to announce THE BOX-BOOK OPEN THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

624. OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624.

Olympic Vaudeville & Novelty Theatre

Opens at 7:15. Curtains rises, 8 o'clock.

No waits; falls only at end of performance.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

Entire change of programme.

NEW ACTS, NEW ARTISTS, NEW WONDERS.

Greatest hit in the Dramatic World.

A NEW ERA IN AMUSEMENTS.

A colossal combination of

THE MONARCHS OF ECCENTRIC HUMOR.

The STARS OF SONG, DANCE, and GYMNASTICS.

The MIRACLES OF HUMAN SKILL

in one chaste, novel entertainment, where LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD AND YOUNG, RICH AND POOR, WISE AND OTHERWISE, MAY LAUGH, WONDER, AND ADMIRE.

EVERY EVENING, and special Family Matinée WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock P. M.

Admission—Family Circle, 30 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 50 cents; Reserved seats, $1; single seats, Private Boxes, $1 50.

BILLIARDS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD!

Grand match between

A. GARNIER, Champion, and F. UBASSY,

for the Championship Challenge Cup, and $1,000 a side; 600 points up; three-ball carom game, on a 5x10 Collender table,

AT TAMMANY HALL, 14TH ST.,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1874.

Doors open at 7; game to commence at 8 P. M.

Tickets $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; may be obtained at Chris. O'Conner's, Garnier's, Daly's, Dion's, Tim. Flynn's, and at the door on the evening of the match. Paris Mutual Pools sold at Chris. O'Conner's, Union Square Rooms.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, at Steinway Hall, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1874, at 8 P. M., with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Isabella Brush, soprano; Mr. Arnim Schotte, organist; Dr. L. Damrosch, violin; Mr. S. B. Mills, piano; Mr. Fr. Bergner, violoncello; Mr. Fr. Steins, baritone. Tickets $1, at Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, with reserved seats.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION OF MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

Cash Capital..........$200,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1874..........217,000
Total assets..........$417,000

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular dividend of TEN Per Cent., payable Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books closed from Jan. 26 to Feb. 2, 1874. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, AND No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

NOTICE.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds and of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of this company due Feb. 1, next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Metropolitan National Bank.

The coupons of the Gold Bonds of this company due same date will be paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington, and Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railroad Companies, due same date will be paid at the office of this company. J. D. COX, President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........255,000

Forty-sixth Dividend.—The Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable Feb. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.

COUPONS MATURING FEB. 1, 1874, OF THE International and Houston and Great Northern Railroad Companies' convertible bonds will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date. JACOB S. WETMORE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 2d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 2d prox.

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

52d TO 58th

PERFORMANCES.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS

of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part: Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, AT 1:30, NINTH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH

LAST NIGHTS

of Adolphe Belot's powerfully-wrought drama of

THE FEMME DE FEU!

with Mrs. J. B. BOOTH as DIANE BERARD.

Her impersonation of this character has elicited THE HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS of the PRESS and PUBLIC.

ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.

The unrivaled sensation scene of the PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!

SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 1:30,

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF THE FEMME DE FEU!

Mrs. J. B. BOOTH..........as..........DIANE BERARD

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

A NEW PLAY BY ADOLPHE BELOT, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MRS. J. B. BOOTH, IS IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. CUSHMAN.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

Miss Charlotte Cushman

WILL READ ON

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 31.

Part 1.—Selections from "As You Like It."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

Part 1.—Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4.

Part 1.—Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1; secured seats for any of the single readings, for sale at Steinway Hall from 9 to 4 o'clock daily.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

THE GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

Will take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 12,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For particulars see next Sunday's papers.

E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane, For the Committee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND AMATEUR DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

Upon which occasion will be presented, Shakespeare's great comedy

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Music by GILMORE'S celebrated TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

M. A. ARBUCKLE, Solo Cornet; E. A. LEFEBRA, Solo Saxophone. Doors open at 7:30; commences 8 o'clock. Tickets and reserved seats secured this day only at Earle's Hotel and Academy of Music in the evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL,

FRIDAY, JAN. 30, AT 2:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS CHANGED from the West-side Chapel to CONTINENTAL HALL, south-west corner 34th st. and 8th av., FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

YE "COUSIN JONATHAN" OLDE FOLKS will give a Concerte in ye Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1874. Tickets, 50 cents, at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHOICE RESERVED seats for Evening and Matinée performances, and all theatres, at Theatre Ticket-Office, Grand Central Hotel.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

HIGH CLASS

MODERN PAINTINGS.

A beautiful collection,

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION

at the Art Gallery of Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty st., and will be sold on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JAN. 29 AND 30,

at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS

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200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this Financial Crisis, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

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AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, styles complete; patterns, with cloth models of them, now ready; patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect; cutting and basting.

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STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

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THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor

PROF. NELSON AND SONS' FIRST WEEK.

The new drama entitled

RENT DAY; or, HARD TIMES,

and first week of A SCENE FROM EARLY MINSTRELSY, by CHARLES WHITE, HARRIGAN AND HART, JOHN WILD, R. M. CARROLL, ROBERT HALL, and JAMES McKEE.

THE ORIGINAL GRAPE-VINE TWIST, by Mr. R. M. CARROLL,

(known in those days as)..........MASTER MARKS

Mr. FRANK WOOD

has been engaged expressly for his old-time SONG AND DANCE.

HARRIGAN and HART...as the...MULLIGAN GUARDS

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

MONDAY, FEB. 2, THE QUEEN OF VOCALISTS,

MISS NULLY PIERIS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

Corner 8th av. and 23d st.

PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A FAMILY MATINEE will be given at this establishment EVERY SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

Tenth week—67th to 73d performance OF FOX'S

Wonderful Comic Trick Pantomime.

HUMPTY DUMPTY

ABROAD!!

G. L. FOX as HUMPTY DUMPTY!

Martens, Rigl Sisters, Mons. Ravel (as Harlequin.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE

VOKES

IN THEIR NAUTICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

FUN IN A FOG,

PRECEDED BY

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

The magnificent Cyclorama of

PARIS BY NIGHT,

With the enchanting illusions of Moonlight, Starlight, and Gaslight, will be exhibited until further notice, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., with the varied attractions. THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE and the interesting novelties of the LECTORIUM, with an entire change of programme. Admission $1, no extras. All entertainments are under the direction of Prof. TOBIN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

Mrs. Z. SEGUIN, Mr. MAAS, Mr. CARLTON, Mr. SEGUIN, Mr. TILLA. FRANK HOWSON, Conductor.

SATURDAY—FAREWELL KELLOGG MATINEE.

FAUST.

Admission, $1; seats, $2; family circle, 50 cents; can be secured at Academy, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. NIMBLE JIM.

ONE WEEK ONLY OF NIMBLE JIM.

EVENING AT 8. The new local picture, entitled: NIMBLE JIM.

AFTERNOON AT 2. JENNIE ENGEL, ROLLIN HOWARD and Company, in NAIAD QUEEN.

Both AFTERNOON and EVENING, with above, The world renowned BEDOUIN ARABS.

The Trapeze Artists, the FEELEY BROTHERS. The Terpsichorian Artistes, FRANCESCO SISTERS. Signor NOVISIRNO, GEO. DUNBAR, G. H. ADAMS, &c.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

GILMORE AND 22D REGIMENT BAND.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 31,

ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

LECTURES.

LECTURES TO LADIES, SECOND COURSE, under direction of a Committee of Sorosis, upon the "Hygienic and Moral Influences of Dress," will take place Jan. 29 and 30 at 2:30 P. M., and on Jan. 31 at 11 A. M. Lectures and Places—Dr. Mary J. Studley, in the Church of Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Madison av. and 45th st.; Dr. Eliza E. Judson, at Dr. Anderson's, corner of Park av. and East 39th st.; Dr. Anna D. French, at Rev. Mr. Camp's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Admittance free.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC Branch will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Building. Mr. RICHARD B. BUEL will read a paper on THE FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVE, after which papers will be read by Dr. J. V. C. Smith and Charles B. Boyle. Admission free.

ROB'T WEIR, Sec. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

LECTURE, LECTURE, LECTURE.

Rev. W. P. ABBOTT will lecture at the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th st., near 6th av., THIS EVENING. Subject—THE PALACE AND THE QUEEN. Admission, 25 cents.

"LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN."—LECture by PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, at Association Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, to be had at G. P. Putnam's Sons' store, under the hall.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Winter recess ends Jan. 6. For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.

Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, BROADWAY, CORNER 33d st., No. 62 Bowery.—Young men qualified as book-keepers and accountants; foreigners taught English; backward persons rapidly advanced; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THERE IS one vacancy in this institution, which may be filled by the 1st of February. For information apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE. JAN. 26, 1874.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF INTELLECTUAL TASTES AND HABITS desires a home in a refined family, where she can teach English and the natural sciences in part payment for board; references. Address TEACHER, No. 123 East 39th st.

A PARISIAN LADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, who has taught ten years, wishes a situation to teach French in a school or private family. Address A. E., care F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; receives pupils. Address [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STINER TRAGEDY.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS EXONERATED—A RECOMMENDATION TO INCREASE THE TWO FORCES.

Coroner Kessler yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Mr. Jacob Stiner, his wife, Sibenah, his daughter, Deborah, and his servant, Mary McGuire, killed at the fire at Mr. Stiner's residence, No. 24 East Sixtieth street, on the morning of the 13th inst. Fire Insurance Patrolman Hyde was recalled, and said that when the servant, Dora Arndt, spoke to him on the day following the fire she was calm and collected. Julia Kahn, the other servant girl, was recalled and testified positively that it was the cook, Mary McGuire, who awoke her on the morning of the fire. A lively discussion occurred between one of the jurors, who persisted in putting immaterial questions to the witness, and Coroner Kessler, the latter finally informing the juror that if he continued his conduct he would be excused from further deliberation in the case. A number of witnesses were then examined, who testified that Dora Arndt slept at No. 137 Delancey street on the night before the fire. The case was then given the jury, who returned into the court-room at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. After setting forth the nature of the injuries which caused death in each case, they found the following additional verdict:

"The jury are of opinion that the fire did not originate from the flue in No. 22 East Sixtieth street. After minute examination by themselves and the best experience that could be procured, they are of the opinion that the fire did not originate in the hot-air flues of Mr. Stiner's house. The jury are agreed that the fire did not originate from the flues of No. 22 East Sixtieth street, running up at about the centre of the west wall through Mr. Stiner's bath-room. The jury are agreed in the opinion that the fire did occur and originate in the basement hall at the head of the cellar stairs, through some cause, either accident or design, to the jury unknown.

The jury further find that the pistol shots fired from one of the adjoining houses, and the coat found, belonging to Mr. Joseph Stiner, are satisfactorily explained. We also find that the fact of the front door being found open by Jennie Kahn cannot be explained to our satisfaction.

We beg to exonerate the Police and Fire Departments from the charge of delay in reaching the fire after the alarm was given, but we are of the unanimous opinion that the lives and property of our fellow-citizens are not sufficiently protected in the upper part of the City, that our Police beats, or patrols, are altogether of too great length, and should be shortened, and the force correspondingly increased. That there is an insufficiency of fire-engines in that locality, the distance being of too great length between the stations, there being no engines stationed between East Fifty-first and Eighty-fifth streets, a fact that many of our citizens are not aware of and one which we consider an outrage on the tax-payers in that part of our City."

Coronor Kessler thanked the jury for the attention they had given the case, and discharged the girl Dora Arndt from custody.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. JACOB STINER.

The will of the late Jacob Stiner was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings, after the usual examination of witnesses, and letters testamentary were issued to the executors—Mr. Joseph J. Stiner and Mr. Daniel Benrimo. The document presents a badly-scorched appearance, having had a narrow escape from destruction by the fire in the Stiner mansion, where it was found in an iron box in Mr. Stiner's bedroom. The will is dated Aug. 22, 1871, and the codicil June 10, 1873. In the former he bequeaths to his wife, Sinah Stiner, the income of all his property, real and personal, excepting the pew in the Temple Emanuel, on Fifth avenue, which he bequeaths to his son, Joseph J. Stiner, for his sole use, and a bequest of a life insurance policy of $10,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum, to be used by the Trustees of said asylum as follows: "First, $50 a year to the best boy in the asylum; second, $50 a year to the best girl; third. $50 to the minister who shall say 'Kadish' in the institution on each anniversary of my death." In the codicil, this later bequest and all conditions relating thereto are revoked, and directs that the life insurance policy be used as a part of the general estate bequeathed to his wife, giving her, however, permission to restore it to the original legatees or use it as she thinks proper. The codicil also directs that the cash proceeds of the entire estate be invested in bonds and mortgages, the interest to be paid to his wife during life, and if income be not sufficient for her support, the principal to be used for that purpose. At the death of his wife, the codicil provides for an equal division of the estate for the benefit of his children, Deborah, Florence, and Joseph, and in the event of their death, for the benefit of their children. The other heirs and next of kin not mentioned in the will or codicil, are Phillip Stiner, Hannah Stiner, Sarah Freidenberg, Esther Moses, and Alice Lederer, children of deceased. The entire estate, as sworn to, does not exceed $100,000.

THE COMING FREE-THINKERS' DEMONSTRATION.

The recent failure of the Free-thinkers' demonstration to protest against the conduct of the Police in Tompkins square, and to vindicate the rights and privileges of American citizens—the right of free speech—it appears, has inspired the German Free-thinkers' Union with additional activity to make the projected demonstration at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night an imposing gathering. As previously reported in THE TIMES, they have enlisted the co-operation of a powerful organization—the New-York Turnverein. This organization professes no sympathy with the Communistic agitation of the Internationalists, which cannot be said of the Free Thinkers' Association. Yesterday handbills were distributed all over the City sounding an alarm call for the meeting, printed in German, of which the following is a translation:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You all remember the disgraceful occurrences on Tompkins square, which must convince all of us that our fundamental rights are exposed to a willful violation by the executive authorities. Fellow-citizens, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; if that maxim, whatever your social or political positions may be, is accepted as true, you have now an urgent occasion to demonstrate that vigilance. Whatever your view of the recent attempted working men's demonstration in Tompkins square may be, it is your duty in the interest of the freedom of the country to protest earnestly against a violation of one of our first fundamental rights; for what once has been tried against one class of our citizens might soon be repeated against another class. The mass meeting above announced will furnish an opportunity to raise the voice of public indignation.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Benedict presiding, Louis Zellner, indicted for sending articles adapted for indecent and immoral use through the mail, whose trial occupied the court the whole of Tuesday and concluded yesterday, was found guilty by the jury, and remanded for sentence....The trial of Ann Garvey was then called on an indictment charging her with pension frauds, but on motion of counsel for the defendant, the indictment was quashed on the ground of misnomer, it having been found against Ann Garvey while prisoner's name by a subsequent marriage is Higgins. The prisoner was remanded to await the drawing of a new indictment by the Grand Jury now in session....Thomas Macguire, a Post-office letter-carrier, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with opening letters instrusted to him to deliver. He alleges that he committed the acts charged against him while in a state of intoxication, not knowing what he was about. He was remanded for sentence....In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Shipman presiding, the case of Hand & Myers against Collector Arthur, to recover an alleged excess of duties paid by them on white lead and oxide of zinc, came up for trial yesterday. Counsel for the plaintiffs argued that they are entitled to a rebate of ten per cent., according to the tariff, which allows such a reduction to metal manufacturers. The case was not concluded at the adjournment of the court.

AN ELOPING COUPLE ARRESTED.

On Tuesday night Inspector McDermott received a telegram from Chief of Police Copeland, of Cambridge, Mass., requesting the arrest of Michael Sullivan and Mary McCabe, passengers by the Stonington boat, who are charged with the larceny of $350 in gold coin and $150 in currency from Ann Hackett, a resident of Cambridge. The matter was referred to Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, and when the boat arrived at her wharf, foot of Vestry street, Officers Moore and Stevens boarded the boat and arrested the parties indicated in the telegram. They were brought to Police Head-quarters, and on being searched the money alleged to have been stolen was found in their possession. They, however, denied that they had stolen the money, and from their statements it appears that Mrs. McCabe and her husband kept a boarding-house in Cambridge, and among their boarders were Sullivan and Anna Hackett. Sullivan paid great attention to Anna, and promised to marry her. She thereupon gave him $500 to induce him to keep his promise, but after obtaining the money Sullivan eloped with Mrs. McCabe, with whom he had been very intimate, and came to this City, intending to take the first steamer to Queenstown. The pair are retained at Police Head-quarters to await the arrival of officers from Cambridge.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Armstrong Munn started a bakery a few weeks ago at No. 160 Fourth street, Brooklyn, but business not turning out as well as he expected, he became somewhat dispirited. His depression seems to have been increased by the death of his child, aged about six months, and he has been heard to intimate that in the event of not succeeding in business he would destroy himself. On Monday he acted rather strangely, and bidding his wife and children good-by, weeping as he did so, intimated that they should never see him again. He had with him when he left about $200. He has not been seen or heard from since. In appearance he is tall, thin, with brown hair and grey eyes. About 5 P. M. on Sunday, Mrs. Geib, wife of John Geib, a baker, doing business at No. 416 Second street, left her home, and no tidings have since been received with regard to her. On the same day Charles Sandfonbach, a groom, employed by Mr. Charles Kelbe, a liquor dealer on Second street, near North Eighth, suddenly disappeared, but was not missed till Monday morning, when his employer going to the stable found his horses unfed.

STATE'S PRISON FOR LIFE FOR ARSON.

The case of George Drostell, jointly indicted with his partner, Edward Madlinger, for arson in the first degree, occupied the entire day, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The prosecution, as set forth in the opening of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, claims that on the night of the 29th of December the prisoner and his partner occupied the front parlor of the house, No. 66 East Twelfth street, as a tailor's store. They left the store, which they fastened up, and shortly afterward a servant in the employ of Mrs. Courtney, the landlady of the house, who slept in the back parlor, which was only separated from the tailor's store by folding doors, discovered smoke and flame issuing from the room, and gave the alarm. The Police and firemen were quickly on the spot, and finding the doors fastened, broke them open, whereupon the fire was extinguished before it had communicated with the other portions of the building. The case, if true, is one of peculiar atrocity, from the fact that at the time of the fire the house was filled with boarders, many of whom were so much affected by the smoke that they became unconscious and had to be removed to a place of safety. On examining the room in which the fire took place the officials of the Fire Department discovered two remnants of candles, an abundance of paper and matches, and thirty-five pieces of cloth saturated with turpentine. An empty bottle which had contained turpentine was also found. During the day several persons in the house smelt turpentine and attempted to enter the prisoner's store, but were not allowed in. The prisoner and his partner were insured for $2,500 in the German-American Insurance Company and the day after the fire the prisoner swore, in the course of his examination before Fire Marshal Sheldon, that the stock in the store was valued for more than the amount for which they were insured. The inventory of the Fire Department, however, showed that the value of the entire of the stock did not exceed $300. The above facts were testified to by Fire Marshal Sheldon and several of his subordinates, Police officers, insurance agents and the servant, Alice E. Bouswell. Counsel for the defense called Capt. De Groot, the designer of the Vanderbilt and Franklin statues, who had started the prisoner in business, and several others, to testify to good character. The evidence against the prisoner was overwhelming, and he was promptly found guilty of arson in the first degree. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to the full term—State Prison for life.

TWEED'S BIG PIPE CONTRACT.

The case of John B. Greene vs. The Mayor, &c., was argued in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. While William M. Tweed was at the head of the Department of Public Works he made a contract with the plaintiff to lay big pipes necessary to supply Croton water in the lower portion of the City. The contract was entered into under a statute authorizing the expenditure of $1,500,000, or so much thereof as the Commissioner should deem necessary for this purpose. After a large portion of the work had been performed, and materials accumulated for further use thereon, Controller Green refused to pay and plaintiff abandoned the work, which was subsequently completed under direct control of Mr. Van Nort. Plaintiff thereupon sued the City for over $50,000 for the work already done. The defense of the City was that the contract was exorbitant, and was not binding on the City by reason of the provision of advertisement provided for in the charter not having been complied with. The case came on for trial recently before Judge Van Brunt, when the question of irregularity in not advertising was overruled by the court, and a verdict rendered in favor of plaintiff, including interest, amounting to over $60,000. From this judgment the present appeal was taken on behalf of the City, and argued by Mr. D. J. Dean on its behalf, Mr. John H. Strahan appearing on behalf of the respondent. On the argument, the decision in the case of Navaro against the City, in which it was decided that a contract was valid notwithstanding irregularities or omissions in advertising, was cited as sustaining the decision of Judge Van Brunt in this case. On the part of the City it was claimed, in opposition, that this case differed from the Navaro case in that the statute left the subject of water-meters in the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works, whereas in that of the big pipes the only discretion vested in the Commissioner was as to the extent of the work to be done. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

THE SPRAGUE CASE AGAIN ADJOURNED.

According to agreement between counsel the case of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, was called yesterday in the Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore. After the opening of the court Mr. D. P. Barnard, counsel for Sprague, rose and read the following affidavit:

I, Marvin S. Buttles, practicing physician, No. 41 St. Mark's place, New-York City, do hereby certify that I am the attending physician of Mr. Cortland A. Sprague and have been for the past ten years. He has been troubled with chronic *cistitis*, and at times (after taking cold, during great mental exertion, &c.,) has been confined to his bed, often in a dangerous condition.

This morning I was called upon to visit him at his residence in New City, Rockland County, New-York, and upon arriving there I found him utterly prostrated, with an acute attack of his old disease. He is now confined to his bed, and will probably not be able to leave his house for at least one month hence. Any mental excitement or exposure to unheated atmosphere at the present time would be attended with serious and perhaps fatal results. M. S. BUTTLES, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

JOSEPH A. NERSELLY, Notary Public.

The affidavit was discussed at length by counsel. District Attorney Britton did not think that any doctor could say positively that a month must elapse before Mr. Sprague could leave his house. He asked that if the case was adjourned it might not be to a too distant day. Judge Moore decided to adjourn the case until the 19th of February, directing counsel for the defendant to be prepared with evidence of the fact if at that time Mr. Sprague's health was still such as to prevent his appearance in court.

THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION.

The seventh annual exhibition by the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, opened last evening at the Academy of Design, and was preceded by a reception and private view, at which most of our leading artists and literary men were present. Of the works exhibited we shall speak hereafter, as it is quite impossible to judge of the merits of pictures executed in so delicate a medium as water-color when seen under an artificial light. The gallery is, however, tolerably well filled, and the collection is interesting from the variety of subjects and styles introduced. A considerable number of foreign works, of French, Italian and Spanish schools, are on the walls, and thus an opportunity is afforded visitors of comparing the work of our own artists with that of men who have had the advantage of years of academic study, and it is apparent that in all the technicalities of art the advantage is greatly on the side of the latter.

The society is highly to be commended for the endeavors it has made to render the exhibition an interesting one. Art, perhaps more than anything else, has suffered from the effects of the panic, and its prospects, at the present time, are certainly not encouraging. A foolish and unfounded prejudice, too, has existed against water-color paintings, which, it is to be hoped, will, ere long, die out, and that this delicate and beautiful medium will be appreciated as it deserves to be.

THE WHITE BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision confirming the appointment of the three Trustees, and the Advisory Committee nominated by the creditors of Douglas L. White & Co., who were adjudicated bankrupts in July last. The names of the Trustees and committee are as follows: Trustees—Alfred Wilkinson, George C. Peters, and Francis C. Barlow. Committee—Francis A. Palmer, Henry W. Sage, Benjamin B. Comegys, George S. Coe. Among the largest creditors, whose claims have been proven to the amount of $1,700,000, are W. E. Dodge, who figures for $440,000, although it is alleged that this sum is secured; H. W. Sage & Co., $119,000; Metropolitan Bank of New-York, $60,000; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, $57,000, and the Continental Bank of New-York, $30,000. The bankrupts were large lumber-dealers, of Albany, and owned immense lumber property in various parts of the country, and were members of the Syndicate which some time since endeavored by combined operations to control the market for lumber. The failure of their plans, however, compelled them to go into bankruptcy, as published in THE TIMES of Sunday last.

SHOOTING CATS UNLAWFUL.

Wm. Breese, residing at No. 37 East Twenty-second street, was arrested yesterday morning, upon a warrant issued by Justice Kilbreth, for violation of a City ordinance and the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It appears that the young man was in the habit of making targets of any stray cats who came within shot. He would sit at his window with a revolver, and within the past few days had shot two pet cats belonging to the neighbors. One was only wounded, and falling between two fences, gradually died of starvation and its wounds. Two lads working for a cabinet store were sitting within five feet of the spot where the cat was shot. William, when arrested, pleaded ignorance of all ordinances and law. He said the cats held concerts every night on his fence, much to the annoyance of his family, and as boots, brushes, and bottles had only caused the vocalists to return with fresh vigor and in increased numbers, he had in desperation used the revolver and a rifle. Judge Kilbreth, after giving the defendant to understand that he must not repeat his target practice under full penalty of the law, discharged him.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee for 1874 was held last evening, corner of Court and Remsen streets. Although the primaries have somewhat changed the complexion of the committee, some of the most prominent local leaders being left out in the cold, the general character of the body, as was amply evidenced by the proceedings last night, remains unchanged. D. D. Whitney presided. After the roll of delegates had been called, it was discovered that the seats of the delegates from the Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards were contested. Bitter recriminations were indulged in by the contestants, and the ways that are known to Democrats in connection with voting by ballot were fully and forcibly explained in language more strong than elegant. Amusing incidents were related of rooms in which voting was being carried on being cleared by force, and the ballot-boxes stuffed to suit the muscular majority. At the Nineteenth Ward primary the voting was brought to an abrupt termination by cutting off the gas. One very laughable incident occurred. When the election return from the Tenth Ward was handed in, a man at the end of the room cried out, "I don't believe Mr. Cunningham signed that return," whereupon Mr. Cunningham jumped to his feet and declared that he had signed it. The voice from the end of the room quickly retorted, "I understand Paddy Cunningham can't write his name; I have a document in my pocket to which his mark is affixed." The retort created a general roar of laughter. The principal men who have been dropped from the committee at the dictation of the leaders are Messrs. Massey, Keenan, and Cole, the first named the President of the Fire Department, and the last the former Secretary of the General Committee. After wrangling for a couple of hours a Committee on Protested Seats was appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

A GHOST IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

Long Island City has a new sensation; this time it is a "haunted" house. The dwelling is situated on Jackson avenue, just off the Dutch Kills road. The landlord has been unable to rent it for a long time. Last week a family named Daly hired the building for a nominal sum. They were informed that there would be other occupants besides themselves in the house, but that did not deter them, saying, "they were not afraid of ghosts, or even the 'old boy' himself." They lived in peace and quietness for about one week, and last Monday evening, after the family had retired, low moans were distinctly heard, and thinking some one might be perishing with cold, Mr. Daly arose and stepped into the hall, when instantly the sounds seemed to come from the kitchen. He proceeded thence, when, to his astonishment, the noise was heard in the parlor, and when in the parlor it was in the garret or the cellar. Surprised beyond measure, Mr. Daly searched the house, expecting to find some person concealed, but after much labor he was obliged to retire with the mystery unsolved. Shortly after this a noise as if some heavy body were falling down stairs was heard. Mrs. Daly, upon being interrogated, affirmed that the crockery in the cupboard was thrown down and broken, and declared the door was unopened. One child was so thoroughly frightened that it was thrown into violent convulsions and has since died. On Tuesday night the programme was repeated with some variations. At midnight cries of "Murder! murder!" rang through the house, creating confusion in the family. The neighbors were called in, and the premises were pretty generally overhauled, but nothing was found that threw any light on the mystery. Yesterday the family moved out, though they said it was "not because they were afraid, but it was impossible to sleep in such racket." To-day a rigid investigation will take place, and the hoax, if it is one, will probably be ventilated.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' SOCIETY.

The Liquor-dealers' Protective Society held a meeting last night at Masonic Hall for the purpose of taking further action in reference to the repeal of certain Excise laws. Many of those present stated that they had been served with notices from the Police Commissioners threatening legal proceedings in case they did not take out a license. The notices were sent out as directed by the law of 1856. It was stated that the opinion of their counsel, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, had been taken, and he was of opinion that the notices were of no value. He had waited upon the Police Commissioners, and had asked them to take proceedings against one of the members of the society in order that the questions at issue might be settled in court, the result to regulate all other cases. After some discussion, it was agreed that a committee of five should proceed to Albany and lay before the Legislature certain resolutions, and request them to introduce a bill for the repeal of many of the existing Excise laws which they consider unjust, and giving the Police Commissioners arbitrary power. As many of the members of the association have refused to take out a license as directed by the authorities, it is expected legal proceedings will be commenced, and the question settled.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A bill was introduced into the House, yesterday, to give to the Tubular Transit Company of Staten Island the consent of New-Jersey to operate a tunnel or tunnels under the bed of the waters of the Kill Von Kull, or Staten Island Sound, and to enter upon lands, first getting the consent of the owners; also, a bill to enable Monmouth County to borrow $110 000 to rebuild the court-house and jail destroyed by fire. In the Senate, a bill was introduced granting power to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County to condemn all that portion of Snake Hill not now owned by said county for public use, and authorizing the sale of the Salt Meadows, and low lands attached to the County Farm, the proceeds to be applied to the purposes of an almshouse, jail, work-house, lunatic asylum, and other public buildings. Mr. Patterson's concurrent resolution relating to certain railroads was amended by referring the investigation asked for to the Committees on Railroads and Canals of both Houses, instead of to a special committee.

OFFICIAL ARTIFICES ON STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Abraham Winant, late County Treasurer of Richmond County, has addressed a letter to Mr. Hugh McRoberts, who was elected to fill the office at the last election. Mr. Winant states in his communication that inasmuch as Mr. McRoberts did not file his bonds as County Treasurer within the appointed time, it is doubtful whether he is legally entitled to hold the office, and he therefore declines to place in his possession the books and records of the department until the case has been tried in the courts. It is alleged that Mr. McRoberts duly filed his bonds, and that Mr. Winant's object in refusing to deliver up the records of the office is to delay the investigation into his accounts, which, it is believed, will reveal a considerable deficiency. Some time before the close of his official term he was accused, before the Board of Supervisors, with being a defaulter to the amount of several thousand dollars, and on examining into the matter a large deficiency was actually discovered. A portion of this amount was made good at the time, but it is considered that a large sum still remains unpaid.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 291 East Fourth street, Mr. Geo. H. Cornell presiding. After transacting some routine business, the Chairman appointed the several standing committees for the ensuing year. Mr. Richard A. Smith was also appointed by the Chair as Financial Secretary of the association. Great credit is due to this association for its humane action in subscribing the sum of $200 to the funds of the Eleventh Ward Relief Association for the benefit of the poor of the Eleventh Ward. A resolution providing for the payment of the contribution in installments of $50 per month was adopted at the last meeting of the association.

THE CIGAR-PACKERS.

A meeting of the Cigar-packers' Union, Edward Gatterdan presiding, was held at Kloeber's Hall, corner Broome and Eldridge streets, last night, when some new members were enrolled, and the prospects of the trade discussed. It was announced that all hands employed by Kerbs & Spies, of the Bowery, about thirty, will join the union. That firm having resumed the former rate of wages paid before the reduction, insists that the society shall compel the other firms to do the same, but no apprehension is felt that the former price will not be resumed, as business prospects are increasing. The average rate of wages at present amounts to $20 and upward per week. The reduction after the panic averaged twenty per cent. The society numbers about 100 members out of a total of 300 craftsmen.

BRENNAN'S DEPUTIES.

The trial of Ex-Deputy Sheriffs Charles Lyons and William Conklin, Thomas E. Smith, Thomas Moloney, and Michael T. Moloney, all indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, in connection with the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates, from Burr S. Craft, which was set down for hearing yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, owing to the press of business, went over until the next term, by request of Assistant District Attorney Rollins.

THE ROSENBAUM EXTRADITION CASE.

Assistant District Attorney Allen leaves for Montreal to day to represent District Attorney Phelps in the case of Israel Rosenbaum, jointly indicted with his partner, Harris, for arson in the first degree. Harris left this City and went to Montreal, where he was arrested. The President's warrant for the extradition of the prisoner has been sent on to Canada, but the matter is being disputed by Rosenbaum and his friends.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Paul Du Chaillu will deliver a lecture this evening, at Association Hall, on the "Land of the Midnight Sun."

All the Fire Commissioners were present at their usual weekly meeting yesterday. Routine business was transacted.

The Derry Walls Loyal Orange Lodge No. 2 gave its annual invitation ball last evening at Beethoven Hall, East Fifth street.

Dr. Holland lectures on Friday evening, at Association Hall, to the School-teachers' Association. Subject, the "Elements of Personal Power."

The liquor store of J. A. White, No. 14 Varick street, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, and liquors and cigars, valued at $150, were carried off.

Prof. Etienne Lambert will give another free lecture on the "French Language," at his rooms in Twenty-third street, opposite Booth's Theatre, this morning at 11 o'clock.

It is stated that Mrs. Henry W. Genet, the wife of the fugitive Henry Genet, has secured a passage for Europe, and will leave on one of the ocean steamers on Saturday.

A grand entertainment was given last evening to the convalescent patients of Bellevue Hospital, under the direction of Miss Ida Vernon, assisted by J. B. Studley and others.

Rev. J. V. D. Shurts, of Wyoming College, Kingston, Penn., will deliver a lecture on "Appearances," at Spring Street Presbyterian Chapel, near Varick street, on to-morrow evening.

A special meeting of the Tenth New-York Volunteer Infantry Association will be held this evening at No. 186 Sixth avenue, for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual ball.

There was a reception yesterday on board the new steam-ship Acapulco, of the Pacific Mail Line. She sailed for Aspinwall at noon, having 150 cabin and 350 emigrant passengers, besides a large amount of freight.

Dr. May's lecture on "The Dream and Its Significance" will take place on Friday evening, at Harvard Rooms, on the corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, instead of to-night at Lyric Hall.

The Idaho took out on the 27th inst., 19,449 letters and 43 bags of papers; the Herder, on the same day, 24,780 letters, and 21 bags of papers, and yesterday the Java took 26,938 letters and 52 bags of papers.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, before Justice Foster, it was announced that the suit of Leon Espinosa against the manager of the Lyceum Theatre had been settled and suit withdrawn.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh sailed yesterday for England in the steam-ship Java. Previous to leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel he received a deputation from various trades-unions, and was presented with a gold-mounted walking-cane.

Troop D of the Third Regiment Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Wm. C. Burkhardt, gave its twenty-fifth annual ball at the Union Assembly Rooms last night. Troop I, of the same regiment, gave its tenth annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Commissioner Duryee was appointed a committee to consider and report a plan for separating garbage from ashes and street-sweepings, collected by the Street-cleaning Bureau, and for a proper distribution of the same.

While Mary Smith, aged fifty, of One Hundred and Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue, was walking on the Harlem Railroad track at One Hundred and Twentieth street, she was struck by a locomotive, and sustained serious injuries. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A delegation of the national officers of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, headed by Very Rev. Dean Byrne, National President, passed through this City yesterday to present the union question to a mass convention of the societies of this State, which met at Troy last evening to take action as to joining the general union.

Mr. George E. Kingsley (Owen Mildreth) will give select readings from Dickens and other popular authors, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Third avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-first street, Friday evening, under the auspices of the association. Mr. Kingsley is a good reader and should have a large audience.

Lieut. Col. Hitchcock sat last night, in the officers' room of the armory of the Ninth Regiment, to hear and decide on cases of the delinquent rank and file. The proceedings were of purely a domestic character. The offenses were slight, such as missing an occasional drill or parade, and the penalties were lenient.

F. A. Abbott, a witness for the defense in the case of John J. Kerhan vs. the Manhattan Quotation Company, now at hearing before Rufus F. Andrews, Referee, being charged with stealing the plaintiff's news, refused to answer the question as to how he obtained news for the defendant, and was sent before Judge Lawrence for contempt.

The preparations for the Charity Ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital on Lexington avenue, which is to take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 5, as already frequently announced in these columns, are going forward vigorously, and there is every indication that the ball this year will be more brilliant than any of its predecessors.

Next Monday the grand bazaar and promenade concert of the ladies and gentlemen of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., is Pastor, will open at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. Preparations on a vast scale have been made for rendering this the most magnificent affair of this kind since the great fair of the Sheltering Arms.

The annual ladies' reception of the Union League Club will take place at the club-house, on Madison square, this evening. The decorations of the house will be of the most elaborate description. The whole house will be thrown open on the occasion. The gallery will be filled with paintings and statuary loaned from the collection of members. Supper will be served in the billiard-room, and the theatre will be arranged for dancing.

The owners of the houses of ill-repute in Wooster street, the proximity of which to one of the public schools was the subject of representation to the District Attorney by an influential delegation on Monday, called yesterday at the District Attorney's office and promised to remove their objectionable tenants without delay. The prompt legal action which was contemplated has, therefore, been suspended for four or five days, and if at the end of that time the owners are not equal to their undertakings, summary measures will be taken by the Police.

Dan. Costello, of Barnum's Circus, left his wagon standing in Broadway in charge of Theodore Robinson, an employe, while he went into a store to transact some business. While thus engaged, Robert Short, of No. 29 West Nineteenth street, and Albert Berry, of No. 537 Third avenue, passed by, and each helped himself to a blanket, the two being valued at $35. Robinson followed them until he met Capt. Henry Burden, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, when he caused their arrest. They were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, who committed them in default of $500 bail each.

BROOKLYN.

William Van Cott, of No. 530 Hicks street, died in a fit at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the Hamilton Ferry-house.

Francis Schonewald was arrested yesterday on suspicion of setting fire to his place of business, at No. 87 Withers street.

The trial of Mrs. Merrigan for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill in September last will be called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning.

Mr. Joseph Vanduzen is building two propellers, 185 feet long, 32 feet broad, 14 feet depth of hold, and 10 feet between decks, for the New-Bedford Line.

The monitor Dictator, convoyed by the Juniata, sailed from the Battery yesterday, but was obliged, owing to the rough weather, to lay to at Sandy Hook.

James McFadden was committed by Justice Elliott to await the action of the Grand Jury, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $95 worth of property from the house of Mr. Joseph Carr, at No. 232 North Fifth street.

The matter of the alleged deficiency in the accounts of Charles H. Roe, Ex-Treasurer of Queens County, has been referred to a special committee of three members of the Board of Supervisors to investigate and report.

William Schnell and John Sharkai were committed by Justice Delmar yesterday on a charge of brutally beating Frederick Swingman with an iron bar, breaking two of his ribs. Swingman, it is alleged, paid unwelcome attentions to Schnell's wife.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Charlotte W. Hill, of No. 1,744 Fulton avenue, committed suicide by shooting herself through the head with her husband's revolver. Mrs. Hill has been of unsound mind for some time.

City Treasurer Cunningham yesterday notified the banks, by letter, of the decision of Judge Pratt, in regard to the Education Fund, and requested them to transfer the money appropriated by the joint board for that purpose to the Board of Education.

Mayor Hunter is dissatisfied with Mr. Stranahan's statement of the expenditures and receipts of the Prospect Park Commission for 1873, and refuses to sign any warrants for the amount appropriated for 1874 until certain explanations which he deems necessary shall be made to him concerning the financial affairs of the department.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Committee of Irish Societies for Richmond County has elected the following officers; President, Hugh McRoberts; Vice President, T. McElroy; Secretary, Edward Duffy; Grand Marshal, Cornelius Hart.

The following officers of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department of Edgewater Village were elected at the last meeting: President, James Davis, Jr., Engine Company No. 7; Vice President, Andrew Doyle, Engine Company No. 8; Secretary, James B. Daly, Bucket Company No. 2; Treasurer, James Dunn, Hose Company No. 3.

The Staten Island cock-fighters have a pit under a liquor store in Jersey street, New-Brighton, where there is a "main" on an average about once a week. While the fighting is going on below a number of men collect in the bar-room and make noise enough to drown that made by the excited "sportsmen," and the Police are carefully excluded.

The following nominations of candidates for town officers, to be voted for at the coming election on the 10th of February, were made yesterday in the towns of Smithfield and Castleton by the "People's" party: Smithfield—George J. Greenfield, the present incumbent, Supervisor; James Egbert and R. Kaltinmyer, Assessors; Nathaniel Marsh, Town Collector; Bishop S. Howard, Justice of the Peace; James E. Prior, Collector; Henry Froschel, Constable. Castleton—J. D. Vermuill, Supervisor; James Seaton, Town and State Collector. The Democratic primary meetings will be held in all the towns throughout the county on Saturday evening, to make nominations for the five townships.

NEW-JERSEY.

A very general business revival is taking place in Newark.

The new Masonic Temple in Elizabeth will be formally dedicated on Feb. 19.

The Health Inspector of Newark reports twenty-five cases of small-pox in the city.

The third annual session of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance commences at Trenton to-day.

The Cunard docks in Jersey City are to be deepened to thirty-three feet at low tide, and dredging-machines are now busily engaged in the work.

James Duffy and Gilly McCann were arrested in Newark last night for stealing a gold watch valued at $400 from F. D. Roberts, on New Year's Eve.

The engine of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran off the track at Morrisville, near Trenton, yesterday morning, and delayed travel about an hour.

The Board of Aldermen of West Hoboken has disbanded Naiad Hose Company of that town, for the reason that it was a disgrace and a burden to the township, and the carriage-house was the nightly resort of all the roughs in the place.

The ship-carpenters and caulkers of Camden have struck because their employers proposed to reduce their wages from $3 50 to $3 per day. They made no demonstration, but went peaceably to their homes, and will await the pressure on the builders of the want of skilled workmen. There are about 700 men in Camden and Philadelphia engaged in the strike.

James Duffy and John Sweet were arrested in Newark, yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery, preferred against them by a man named Tunell, of Brooklyn. Tunell says that the prisoners represented themselves to be officers and robbed him of a large quantity of cigars, pretending that they seized them because he had no license.

The schooner Eliza Ann, lying off the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, was visited by a gang of river thieves Tuesday night, and robbed of rope and other tackle to the value of about $100. J. Johnson, Captain of the schooner, was awakened by hearing a noise on deck, and succeeded in driving the thieves away before they could secure any more plunder.

A special meeting of the Newark Common Council was held last night to hear the reports of the committee appointed to consider the subject of annexing suburban towns. The committee reported adversely, and recommended that the City of Newark be cut off from Essex County, and called City and County of Newark. The matter was referred to a special committee of five.

The trial of George Tenney and John Rabig for assaulting Mr. Lewis and John Schroft, at Lyons Farms, and beating them with guns, was concluded yesterday in the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions. The defense proved that they only trespassed on Lewis' grounds to avoid a swamp, and that Lewis fired a shot at them. The jury found Tenney guilty of simple assault and recommended him to mercy. Rabig was convicted.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court, yesterday, the suit of John Wright against the estate of the late Sheriff, John Midmer, was tried. Wright served the Sheriff in the capacities of Deputy and Under Sheriff for fifteen months without receiving any compensation. Sheriff Midmer had agreed to pay him for his services, but died before any settlement was made. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,698 56.

A boy named William T. Paine had a narrow escape from being killed at the Market street, Newark, depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had stolen a ride from Jersey City, and in attempting to jump off before the train stopped, was thrown violently against a gate. He held on to the car, and was dragged a long distance through the narrow space between the fence and the train. On being rescued he was found to have sustained no other injury than a strain and a severe cut on the face.

The New-Jersey State Board of Underwriters held an adjourned meeting in Newark, on Tuesday, at the office of the Merchants' Insurance Company. All the fire insurance companies of the city were represented, and many of the leading companies from other portions of the State. The proposed general insurance law was discussed, and it was resolved to favor the amendment that the investigation of the affairs of any company, upon application of three creditors or policy-holders, should be made but once a year. The Board also resolved to urge that hereafter no insurance company should be established with less than $100,000 paid-up capital.

CUTTING OFF PERQUISITES.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Missouri, which requires the State Treasurer to account for all fees and perquisites received by him. The St. Louis *Republican* says that the bill, if it becomes a law, will deprive that officer of about $30,000 hitherto considered lawfully his. It requires him to make a monthly report of the fees received by him, for what and by whom received; also, all premiums and interest on deposits of State moneys received by him; and it provides that the Auditor shall charge him with these sums and exact the payment of them into the Treasury. For years past these fees and premiums have been retained by the Treasurer as legitimate perquisites. There is no law specifying a depository for the State moneys, and the Treasurer has been in the habit of selecting one at his discretion. The State moneys are worth having on deposit, and banks readily pay five to six per cent. interest on them. This yields an amount variously estimated at $15,000 to $25,000 per annum, and, added to the salary and other fees of the office, makes the position altogether desirable. A similar bill regarding the Secretary of State, whose fees and perquisites are estimated at several thousand dollars over his stated salary, was also passed. These two bills, if strictly enforced, would save to the Treasury probably not less than $30,000 a year; and the *Democrat* thinks that if a general law could be passed and enforced against all State and county officials, requiring them to pay their fees, premiums and other perquisites into the State or County Treasury, another saving five times larger would be effected.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says, writing on the 10th inst.: "It has now been definitively settled that the Emperor Francis Joseph will leave for St. Petersburg on the 9th or 10th of February. He is to remain there about twelve days, and will be accompanied by a pretty numerous suite, including high court functionaries, Generals, and diplomatists. Count Andrassi will also be attached to the imperial suite, together with his deputy, Baron Hofmann, and several other employes of the Foreign Office. The Emperor does not intend to go to Moscow, but it is probable that he will on his return stop for a short time at Cracow, the second capital of Galicia, in order to fulfill a long-expressed wish of the inhabitants of that province. It will be remembered that the Emperor proposed to visit Cracow in 1868, but that after all the preparations had been made for this journey he was obliged to abandon it at the last moment in consequence of the resolution passed by the Galician Diet, demanding a similar independent position for the Poles in the Empire as that enjoyed by the Hungarians."

DISAPPEARING VESTIGES OF ANTIQUITY.

A correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing from Messina, laments the removal and destruction of those classic remains which some twenty-five years ago still adorned the site of the ancient town of Pompeyopolis. Visiting the site of Pompeyopolis about ten years ago, the writer states that he saw among other ruins still standing the walls of the ancient city, the Acropolis, and other edifices, and also the remains of a small mole, which in the course of centuries had been filled up with sand. For some years past the inhabitants of Messina have utilized these interesting remains of antiquity, after a fashion which cannot fail to excite horror among archæologists. The site of the ancient town has been resorted to as a convenient quarry for building-stones, and, indeed, there is now scarcely a house in Messina of which the walls are not built with the finely-polished marbles of Pompeyopolis. The recent erection at Messina of a light-house, a mosque, and of an agency for the Messageries Maritimes, and the repairing of the streets, have absorbed every vestige of the ancient town, with the exception of a marble colonnade, which has hitherto been spared only because its columns were not so well adapted for building purposes as the blocks of stone and marble which were torn from the surrounding edifices. The supply of the latter materials, however, having been exhausted, it will probably not be long before these columns are broken up and transported to another spot. The last trace of the ancient town of Pompeyopolis will thus have ceased to exist.

MISSISSIPPI.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. AMES.

The inaugural address of Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, was delivered at the State Capitol in Jackson, on the 22d inst., and, as we learn from the Jackson *Pilot*, was well received. He congratulated the people upon the smallness of the State debt, but urged upon the Legislature the necessity of economy and retrenchment. He made an earnest plea for kindly feelings between the whites and the blacks, politically, saying that they are now in all other things as closely united as are people of the same surroundings elsewhere. He advocated early preparation for educating the ignorant; advised that more attention be paid to manufacturing, and strongly urged that more breadstuffs be raised. To this end he recommended that the large plantations be cut up into small farms and sold to the men who till them. He recommended biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature. Concluding, he said: "I shall endeavor, fearlessly and conscientiously, to administer the affairs of State. I shall strive to secure to every citizen, however humble and poor, his rights, and see that none, however rich and powerful, override the laws. Rigid economy and a strict accountability in all expenditures of public moneys are due the people who are taxed to support the Government. All transactions of the past, present, or which may take place in the future, concerning which there may be just cause for doubt or suspicion, should be mercilessly investigated, let the consequences of exposure fall upon whom they may. Political organizations can no better afford than individuals to screen or shield corruption or malfeasance in office. I invite all good citizens to join me in my efforts at an economical, impartial, and liberal administration of the laws.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The following is the Day Calendar of the General Term for Jan. 29: Nos. 177, 206, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 226½, 226¾, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 162, 234, 235, 237, and 238.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Cattle quiet and weak; receipts, 2,400; market a shade lower; good Steers selling at $5 15@$5 40; choice, $5 50@$5 75; extra, $5 90@$6; stockers, $3 50@$3 80; shipments, 1,100. Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; quality not so good as yesterday; market less active, and prices weak and declined 5c.@10c.; sales of common to medium at $5 20@$5 30; fair to choice, $5 40@$5 75; shipments, 5,500. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 1,300; sales of fair to choice at $4 30@$5 35.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Sugar active. Exchange active. On the United States, 60 days, 73@75 premium; short sight, 76@78 premium; 60 days', gold, 91@92 premium; short sight, 95@96 premium; on London, 115@118 premium; on Paris, 91@93 premium. Freight—Loading at Havana for the United States, ₽ hhd. of Sugar, $6 50@$7; loading at other ports on the north coast, ₽ hhd. of Sugar, $5 50@$6; ₽ hhd. of Molasses, $3 75@$4.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—Printing Cloths unchanged.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—S. G. Fuller, F. S. Salisbury, O. W. Fisher, F. J. Monroe, P. Marlath and wife, Mrs. Mary C. Burnett, T. W. Stansnich, wife and child, B. F. Low and wife, E. P. Atwater, A. L. Day and wife, Lieut. J. B. Lockwood, W. P. Mitchell and wife, Lieut. Heyl, E. W. Rose, Miss Mary M. Singer, Albert A. Moss, S. S. Gordon, wife and two children, Geo. Stratmeyer, C. W. Halliday, Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, Miss Wotherspoon, Lieut. Edwards, Q. M. Reed, W. A. Greenleaf, E. F. Dinsmore, Wm. Rutherford, W. H. Palmer, wife and infant, Dr. T. H. Thorne, W. H. Chittenden, H. K. Chittenden, E. D. Northrup, John Mead and wife, G. Van Rensselear, Joseph Scott, Samuel Huston, Margaret Anderson, M. H. Kimball and wife, Robert Grant, John W. Hudson, Alexander R. Hudson, John Auchinloss, wife and son, A. W. Baylis, H. O. Moss, wife and child, Emma E. Moss, Miss Minnie J. Moss, Miss Delia S. White, Gardner Howland, Thos. Ryan and child, Frank Larcom, Mr. McSweeney, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Fits, Mr. Reahan, Mr. Landor, Mr. Plunkett, W. Atwater, John Valentine, John O'Brien and sister, Lieut. Smith, S. L. Arthurton, H. M. Bailey, Mrs. Eliza B. Wilson, daughter and two children, R. H. and J. C. Wilson, D. M. Moran, E. Nandhansen, Jno. Weild, W. S. Wilson, Chas. Kennedy, Wallace R. Pond, Chas. A. Chandler, wife and two infants, Mrs. T. A. Mansfield, S. C. Demorest, Jesse Tirrell, T. E. K. McIsaacs, Amos S. Tuttle, W. B. Knight, F. O. Storey, Miss Clara Bailey, B. G. Barker, Alex. Rae, wife, and two children, Rev. Wm. P. Sprague and wife, E. J. Anderson, Geo. Dewey, Misses Georgiana and Augusta Tirrell, I. K. Keating, N. Green, L. Cahill, wife, and two children, Miss Jane McMamee, Miss Catherine Conway, A. C. True, Juan B. Mainero Truco, T. J. Smith, Mrs. T. Robinson and servant, A. Facio, Capt. H. Erben, Theo. Loughlin, Miss Gibbs, F. Brewer, I. H. Selig, Lieut. Commander E. S. Keyser, United States, Ignacio Banaso, J. Bais, J. Brooks, J. J. H. Bugot, L. De Lacsoix, C. Freix, E. Henke, Auguste Lendry, Mrs. F. M. Harris, Jno. and Kate Donohue, John Blossman, Mich. Moran and daughter, S. Brenbaum, Wm. Whitworth, wife, and two children, James Kelly, Jno. S. Bugunger, Patrick Cornell and daughter, John P. O'Leary, A. Dowling and wife, Patrick Kinney, Lazard Levy, Carl J. Jersen, Christian Hemson, Jane Fody, Rose Murta, J. H. Brown, Edward Fitzgerald, J. L. Jackson and wife, Alex. Craighead, Max Austin, John Walch, F. Decker, T. Wilbur, W. P. Howland, Wm. Bow, James Barry, Ellen Barry, A. E. Hanson, Thos. Hurley, John Daly, Geo. B. Hayward, R. E. Caldwell, Pat. Roach, John Cowley, Geo. Hollenberg, Geo. Williams, Chas. Hailly and wife, John Hyland, Thos. Kelly, Nathan Wallace, Geo. Grifford, F. Schmidt, Chas. Gilman, detachment enlisted men United States Navy, and large number of steerage passengers.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Mrs. J. C. Smith, G. N. Lands and wife, Miss Lands and maid, J. A. Connor, Fred'k P. Anderson, J. L. Anderson, T. P. Woodbury, C. H. Richards, E. Raae, Mr. Bromenthal, Dr. H. P. Stearns, H. Landsbey, L. Ruhl and child, B. G. Foote, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Miss Lowell and maid, G. B. Woodward, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Fulton, Charles Bradlaugh, T. F. Langford, L. D. Page, John Lay, Miss Chamberlin, W. R. Feage, John Nicholson, James H. Walker, Miss Rose W. Chapman, F. W. Otheman, Mr. and Mrs. Halilton, Mr. Strong and brother, H. Whittmore, W. N. Meeks, Michael Clark, G. A. Thomson, Thomas Miller, Mrs. Kane and two children, Mrs. J. H. Westerfield, Master Westerfield, Mrs. E. Goudelet, Fred Keppell, James Meatyard, James B. Gordon, Mr. Kane, Charles D. Hafferden.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:12 | Sun sets......5:15 | Moon sets...5:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:11 | Gov. Island...6:00 | Hell Gate....7:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Francklyn; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Houston, Deering, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Vindicator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; ship Frank Flint, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, James W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Alvington, (Br.,) Adams, Hull, Eng., for orders, George F. Bulley; Ansio, (Rus.,) Shweder, Queenstown or Falmouth, James Henry; Sjorno, (Norw.,) Roed, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Anapa, (Ital.,) De Culato, Genoa for orders, A. P. Agresta; Luciene Stella, (Ital.,) Macagli, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Adelheim, (Norw.,) Johannsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Carl Angell, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Vasca de Gama, (Norw.,) Carlsen, Cork or Falmouth, J. W. Elwell & Co.; W. D. Andrews, (Br.,) Jackson, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Americana, (Ital.,) Beazo, Queenstown for orders, C. L. Wright & Co.; Luigi Rosa, (Ital.,) Costa, Newcastle, Eng., Slocovich & Co.

Brigs John Henry, (Br.,) Williams, Queenstown, &c., C. L. Wright & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayo, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) D. McColl.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Company.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) Mackay, Palermo Dec. 30, Valencia Jan. 8, and Gibraltar 10th, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Henderson Bros. Jan. 24, lat. 35 11 N., lon. 65 50 W., spoke schr. Century, (of Jersey,) bound E.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Alice Buck, (of Belfast, Me.,) Snow, Liverpool Dec. 8, via Savannah Jan. 22, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.; Jan. 10, lat. 23 04, lon. 66 05, spoke schr. M. L. Wedmore, from Savannah for Gaudaloupe.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Matanzas Jan. 15, with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, (of Bermuda,) Vesey, Bermuda Jan. 20, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Jan. 27, lat. 38, lon. 73, saw a three-masted schr. steering N., with jibboom and head of foremast gone; also, a two-masted schr., with maintop gone, steering N. Sld. in co. with ships Elizabeth Hamilton and Angelia and brig T. H. A. Pitt, for New-York; brigs Chesapeake, for Baltimore, and Georgia, for Martinique.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Vardon, Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Co.

Bark Fenwick, (Br.,) Gormley. Boston 3 ds., with ballast to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Simmons, Matanzas, 11 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Jan. 22, lat. 33 30, lon. 77, spoke schr. Queen of the South, from Mobile, for Boston; 23d, lat. 35 30, lon. 74 50, spoke brig Faustina, from Matanzas, for New-York; 24th, lat. 37, lon. 74 48, spoke schr. F. Fletton, from Philadelphia, for Savannah.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Blanchard, Matanzas, 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Minna Traub, (of Philadelphia,) Dickson, Matanzas, 11 ds., with sugar to Simon De Vesser—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Lizzie Zittlosen, Dow, Cardenas, 11 ds., with sugar to Jules Sasserac & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Brig Laura, (Swed.,) Bjonness, Rio Janiero, 65 ds., with coffee to C. G. Ramsey & Co.

Schr. E. H. King, (of Lamoine, Me.,) Bragdon, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood and cocoanuts to M. Ramos—vessel to master, Jan. 18, lat. 26 52, lon. 75 47, passed schr. Kate Miller, steering W.; 25th, 73 miles E. by S. of Cape May, saw a sloop of about 40 tons laying to, blowing fresh at the time from N. W.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Arr. barks Neptune, from Cienfuegos; Isolina, from Antwerp; Jennie Cobb, from Mobile; schr. Mattie A. Franklin, from New-Orleans. Also arr., schr. Huntress, from Vinal Haven, before reported ashore on Lovell's Island. She was got off this morning with assistance from the steam-tug L. A. Belknap. The vessel is leaking.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—Arr. bark Mary G. Reed, from Savannah. Cld. bark Brasil, for Liverpool; brig Panchita, for Barcelona.

CHATHAM, May 28.—The schooner before reported off this place in distress is supposed to be the Adelia, of St. John, N. B. She had been run into and is full of water.

FORTRESS MUNROE, Jan. 28.—Arr. schr. La Maine, from Rio, for orders. Passed out, bark Shipper, for Cork; steamer San Jacinto, from Norfolk, for Liverpool.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 28.—Arr. steamer George W. Clyde, from New-York; barks Leviathan, from Gloucester; Grasella, from Savannah, and Boyd, from Charleston; and schr. Marenor, from New-York.

Sld. steamer City of San Antonio, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 28.—Arr. bark New Republic, from Tybee, for New-York; United States steamer Ossipee, from Hampton Roads; the tug Stephen Decatur and tow, for New-York, remain here.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Cld. steamers City of Galveston, for New-York; Gamma, for Liverpool, and Nevada, for Havre; ships Pedro, for Barcelona, and Vaugham, for Bremen; and brig Maria, for Barcelona.

Arr. at the Passes, ships Stamler, (?) from New-York, and Gauthiod, from Cardiff; barks Erna, from Lisbon, and Traveller, from Rio Janeiro, and ship Uncle Joe, from Liverpool.

Sld. ships Duncairne, Rock City, Algoma, and Pride of England; barks Simeto, Giano, and Triade; brig Carl Johann.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 28.—Arr. schr. Jennie E. Simmons, from Baltimore.

Cld. bark Alice Reed, Killeran, for Liverpool.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—Schr. Harriet Lewis, which went ashore on Conanicut, has gone to pieces.

Schr. Emma D. Finney, from Savannah, for Boston, arr. at Newport to-day, with loss of part of deck load, foresail, and foreboom.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28.—Arr. ship Helen Morris, from Liverpool; bark Oasis, from Bremen; bark Assyria, from Havre, and bark William, from Antwerp.

Cld. ship Kate Prince, for New-Orleans; barks Daniel Draper, for Baltimore; Wallace, for New-York; Duke of Wellington, for Norfolk; Mary Killam, for Brunswick; Ragna, for Cronstadt; Columbia, for Amsterdam; schrs. Austin, for Genoa; R. F. Williams, for Matanzas, and E. A. Hooper, for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 27.—Ar. steamer Rattlesnake, Philadelphia, for Boston, (and sld.); schrs. Freddie L. Porter, Boston, for Philadelphia; (she reports that on Sunday morning, 25th inst., while at anchor off Chatham she was run into by schr. Adelia, of St. John, N. B., cleared from Windsor, N. S., for New-York, with a cargo of potatoes, and had her jibboom and head-gear carried away and her cut-water started. The Adelia had her bowsprit, foremast, and maintopmast carried away. She immediately anchored, but the collision caused her to leak so badly that she filled in about four hours, and rolled over on her side, in which condition she was when last seen. The Captain and crew succeeded in getting on board the Freddie L. Porter with great difficulty, and were brought to this port.

Also arr. schr. Gold Hunter, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B. Reports that on the afternoon of the 25th inst., 20 miles E. of Cape Ann, passed a schr. capsized and lying on her side; painted black outside, and white inside; green rail; had no jibboom; appeared to be a Booth Bay fisherman.

Also arr. schrs. Henry, from St. John, for New-York; Speedwell, Rockland, for New-York; Rebecca W. Huddell, Florence Dean, and Ann L. Lockwood, Boston, for Baltimore; E. and L. Cordery, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Edward Rich, Emma F. Lewis, and Alice Raymond, Boston, for Virginia; Nathan Cleaves, Portland, for Virginia; Mabel Hall, Portland, for Charleston; Willie Luce, Rockport, Me., for do.; J. W. Vannaman, Boston, for do.; Maggie P. Smith, do., for Philadelphia; Twenty-one Friends, do., for Mosquito Inlet; Alexandria, St. John, (for orders,) last part of deck load of laths.

Also arr. schr. Rebecca M. Atwood, of Harwich, from Gonaives 15th inst., for Boston. Left at Gonaives brig Grace Lathrop, to sail for Boston in 3 ds.

Also Arr. schrs. Louisa A., Cape Haytien 18 ds., of and for Boston; Mathilde Krans, New-Orleans 18 ds., for do.; Oliver Jameson, Portland, for Baltimore, and Alice M. Allen, Bath, for New-York.

Sld. brig Ariel, and schrs. Enos B. Phillips, Kate E. Rich, Alice P. Higgins, O. J. McMullen, Jennie Rosaline, Wm. D. Marvel, Chas. S. Rogers, Bucephalus, F. & L. Cordeny, Rebecca J. Evans, and Ann L. Lockwood.

The schr. Bill Stowe, before reported ashore, was hauled off this morning without damage.

28th.—Arr. brig Quaco, Matanzas 17 ds., for Boston; schrs. Bushrod W. Hill, New-Orleans 13 ds., for Boston; John W. Rumsey, Port Johnson, for do.; Eddie Waters, New-Bedford, for do.; Freddie Walton, Virginia, for do.; Ida L., Boston, for New-York.

Returned schr. R. J. Evans.

Sld. Lizzie W. Hammond, for Portland.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sld. for the United States, Mary Pratt, Lady Elma Bruce, Marlborough, Hermine, Maria D. Libero, and W. J. Hatfield.

Arr. out from the United States on the 25th inst., Schweigaard, Forest Eagle, and Neversink.

Arr. out from the United States on the 27th inst., Ricardo, Erna, Edgar, Apollo, Maury, and River Thames.

Arr. out from the United States on the 28th inst., Austria and Lady Cairns.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The bark Clara, from Bremen for New York, put into Leith to-day, much damaged.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—The National Line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, and the Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Murray, both from New-York Jan. 17, for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former yesterday and the latter at 6:30 this morning.

The Allan Line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Richardson, from Portland Jan. 17, for Liverpool, has also arr. here.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Newark, N. J.

Statement, Jan. 1, 1874.

Balance as per statement, Jan. 1, 1873..$25,537,787 58
Received for premiums and annuities during the year........$5,402,158 53
Received for interest during the year..............1,769,251 91
Total Receipts, 1873..$7,171,410 44
Paid claims by death and endow'ts..$1,979,227 24
Paid surrendered policies...484,042 17
Paid advertising and printing........72,306 71
Paid contingent expenses 91,327 49
Paid postage and exchange 11,667 23
Paid taxes.........95,270 69
Paid commissions to agents.........419,240 51
Paid physicians' fees...21,778 52
Paid annuities. 1,508 70
Paid return premiums.$1,798,766 74—4,975,136 00—2,196,274 44
$27,734,062 02

ASSETS.

Cash on hand........... $514,944 02
Real estate............ 149,904 10
United States securities 1,405,500 00
State, City, and County bonds................ 7,128,300 00
Bonds and mortgages..11,430,350 70
Loans on policies in force................ 7,016,385 97
Due for premiums in course of transmission............ 88,677 23—$27,734,062 02
Interest due and accrued............ 584,031 34
Premiums due and not yet received, on issues principally of December............ 223,380 18— 807,411 52
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1874, - $28,541,473 54
Ratio of expenses to income, (excluding taxes,) 8.59 per cent.

The dividend of Return Premiums declared by the Directors in 1873 will be paid to the assured, as their premiums fall due in 1874, in conformity with the rules of the company.

LEWIS C. GROVER, Pres't.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Sec'y.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treas.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD,
State Agent Eastern District of New-York.
NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,
NO. 173 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ÆTNA INS. CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..............$5,521,049 15

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Springfield, Mass.
CAPITAL........................$500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874...........$1,024,478 81

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL........................$200,000.

NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL........................$200,000.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford.
CAPITAL........................$500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..............$742,734

JAMES A. ALEXANDER & PECK, AGENTS.

HERRING'S SAFES

FOR OFFICES, FOR BANKS, FOR DWELLINGS, FOR STORES, FOR EVERYBODY.

HERRINGS & FARREL,
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CORNER MURRAY ST.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.